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This Week

By M. I. N. I.

It is unthinkable that Congress, after reading the reports regarding the Panay bombing, will fail promptly to enact legislation authorizing proper allowances for the disabled and adequate pensions for dependents. Such provision is due all those who, carrying out the orders of their government, are hourly risking life and limb in undeclared wars.

As a Christmas gift to West Point, the President, approving the recommendation of the Secretary of War, has named Colonel Jay L. Benedict, first as Brigadier General, and simultaneously as Superintendent. Human, able, acquainted with all the tricks the cadets of today attempt, because he tried them himself, I predict his will be an administration in keeping with the high traditions of the Academy. Happy New Year, as a starter, General!

Can retired officers propagandize in favor of legislation opposed by the President and embarrassing to him in his conduct of international relations? This question has arisen as a result of the support which Major General Rivers and Major General Smedley Butler, are giving to the Ludlow war referendum amendment to the Constitution. Aside from how it will be determined, I foresee a sharp publicity engagement between the two officers. Who will win? "The Marines always get their man!"

Congratulations are due Capt. I. C. Cook, and Battery B, 76th Field Artillery, for winning the Knox trophy.

Major General Kromer, Chief of Cavalry, speaks again of the unquestioned superiority of horse cavalry. He will not have the beloved animal driven from the Army by the machine. Experience at home and abroad show how right you are, General!

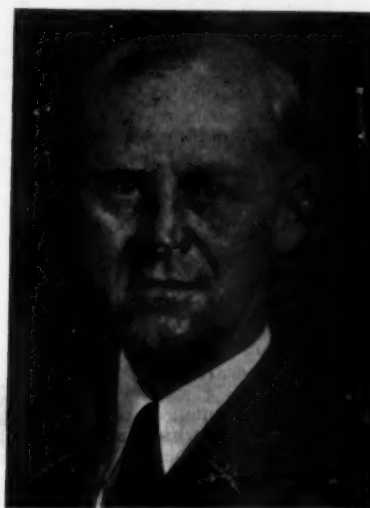
Representative Maas, a member of the Naval committee, is pressing the Journal's proposal for an automobile allowance as a result of his observation of the one on government business of the machines privately owned by officers and enlisted men. There should be no delay in authorizing repayment for expense incurred of this kind of service.

More Xmas gifts:
Promotion of Brigadier General Percy Bishop to be Major General.

Appointment of Colonel John J. Klingman as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers.

Best wishes, gentlemen!

Comdr. James T. Alexander is going to Guam to act as Governor in succession of Comdr. Benjamin V. McCandlish, who will command the USS Boise. If trouble with Japan come, Comdr. Alexander may have the experience of suffering a bombardment from a Rising Sun cruiser. But I guarantee he will not apologize for
(Continued on next Page)



New Line Generals Appointed: Left, Brig. Gen. Percy P. Bishop to be major general, and, right, Col. Jay L. Benedict, Inf., to be brigadier general and superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

Navy Selection

A New Year's present in the way of promotion reform was promised to the Navy this week by Senator David I. Walsh, D. of Mass., chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

"The naval committee will take up the personnel question in January, shortly after Congress convenes," Senator Walsh told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, "to work out some legislation and put it through during the session. The first thing we will do is to confer with officials of the Navy Department and see what non-controversial matters there are—that is, what reforms the Department will agree too—and try to get these through. Then we will take up the controversial phases of selection which are bound to involve lengthy discussion and differences of opinion and attempt to work out a satisfactory system of promotion."

Senator Walsh's statement was hailed by those interested in naval selection reform in its promise of action and in his intention to approach the question fundamentally rather than being satisfied with any minor changes. Some question, however, was raised as to his plan to enact whatever the Department will agree to now—i.e. the Vinson bill—and then go into the other proposals that have been put forward to make more far reaching changes in the system of promotion. It would delay any thorough-going overhaul of the system until the next Congress, some feel, and perhaps block it altogether.

The Naval committee chairman said that he would be occupied for four or five days right after the opening of Congress with hearings he has scheduled for the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee that he heads. He also will have his time taken up when the Senate Finance Committee takes up the new tax bill. As the latter has to originate in the
(Continued on next Page)

Urges Pay Increase

Recommendation that the War Department make every effort at the next session of Congress to procure legislation correcting the "inequality in service compensation" and the "inadequacy of service pay" is made by Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Bosch, in his annual report as Chief of Finance of the Army.

General Bosch stated:
"In my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, I discussed at length, the provisions of the present pay law, Act of June 10, 1922 under which the amount of monthly rental and subsistence allowances to be paid to commissioned officers is determined on the basis of their family or domestic relationships, and not upon the service rendered by them.

"The situation relative to this provision of the pay law, and the objections thereto, made in previous annual reports, remain unchanged.

"I am firmly of the opinion, based on experience gained in the years since the present pay law was enacted, that this provision in that act was a mistake; and that we should go back to the sound principle that payment of pay and allowances should be on the basis of service rendered by the military personnel concerned and not on domestic or marital conditions entirely foreign to the performance of their military duties.

"Inadequacy of service pay: The question of inadequacy of service pay has been the subject of considerable discussion in the annual reports of the Chief of Finance for the past several years, and because of its paramount importance, I again desire to bring the attention of the War Department to the necessity of procuring legislation at the next session of Congress correcting the inadequacy of the pay of military personnel, not only with reference to existing living conditions, but also in comparison with the salaries paid to civil officers or employees with relatively commensurate duties and responsibilities.

"The last comprehensive revision of Army pay was effected by the Congress in 1908,—more than a quarter of a century ago. The rates then prescribed by the Congress are presumed to have been adequate at that time.
(Continued on next Page)

Panay Bombing Reports Released by Navy Dept.

Full details of the bombing of the USS Panay by Japanese aircraft and the heroic action of the officers and men of that vessel were revealed this week-end with the release by the Navy Department of the report of Lt. Comdr. J. J. Hughes, USN, commanding officer of the Panay, and the finding of facts of the Court of Inquiry appointed by Admiral Yarnell. The full texts of these releases are published on pages 342 and 343 of this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

There is no concealment in official circles in Washington of the dangerous tension which exists in the relations of the United States and Japan. The President is determined that the Japanese aviators who bombed the Panay and the Army officers who were responsible for the machine gunning of the personnel of the gunboat, shall be punished. The civil authorities of Japan are entirely willing to do whatever the President wishes. They have apologized, they have agreed to make reparation, they have given assurances that punishment shall be meted out to the offenders and that there shall be no further attacks upon American life and property. But the President is requiring, first, that punishment shall occur and this government then notified, and that the Emperor himself must confirm the assurances of future regard for American rights and property. In insisting upon these measures, the President has the support of ex-Governor Landon and Colonel Knox, the heads of the Republican ticket in the last election. Reports received here indicate the helpfulness of the Japanese authorities, and the possession of supreme power by the General Staff and the Admiralty. The easy conquest of China which they are on the way of accomplishment, has made the responsible military and naval authorities arrogant, according to these reports, and they are taking the position that they cannot afford to punish the officers guilty of bombing and machine gunning the Panay, and they are determined not to withdraw from China but to place vast provinces of that country in the same situation as Manchukuo. For the protection of their own interests, the British are anxious that the United States shall play the leading role in ousting Japan from China. Foreign Minister Eden spoke of the "true community of interest" between the Empire and the United States, and both he and the Prime Minister made it clear that their government was in constant consultation with Secretary Hull. Because of conditions in Europe, Great Britain must keep her Grand Fleet at home intact, and will not send any additions to her strength in the Far East. But she is determined to prevent a recurrence of the attacks upon her warships in the Yangtze and any movement which might menace Hong Kong. France is acting in accord with the United States and Great Britain because of her apprehension that extension of Japanese control to South China will menace her possessions which adjoin that territory. The situation is made delicate, also, by the
(Please turn to page 353)

Newspaper Editors View United States' Action in Panay Incident

Editorial comment on the sinking of the Panay has occupied hundreds of columns in the nation's daily press. Nearly every paper has carried one or more comment. Below are presented a few from representative papers.

The San Diego, Calif., *Tribune*, advocating a peaceful course. The *Tribune* says, "One of the greatest contributions to a peaceful settlement of the issue that American citizens can make is to withhold judgment and refrain from hot-headed comment, particularly in official circles, while the State Department handles the matter. It is the function of that branch of the government to administer the nation's foreign policy and heckling from the sidelines will not help it.

"There is no denying the fact that Japan is treading on dangerous ground. These 'accidents' have been entirely too numerous for comfort and it is not unreasonable to suspect that they may have been a part of the plan of the Japanese militarists to frighten foreigners out of the Orient, which has been charged. But until that charge has been proved, the better policy in this country, it would seem, is to refrain from hysteria and back up the State Department in handling a dangerous and a delicate situation."

The Washington, D. C., *Star*, believes that the Navy must remain in China and that any proposals to the contrary should be discounted. The *Star* comments,

"Meantime, our own Government is entitled to receive, from its own citizens, a sympathetic understanding of the difficulties of its present problem. It is easy enough to propose, as some members of Congress did yesterday, that American gunboats be withdrawn entirely from Chinese waters, leaving our merchant ships and our nationals in the Yangtze valley to their own devices. But not even the craven Neutrality Act goes so far as to lay down the theory that American ships should be forbidden to carry on a wholly peaceful trade, or that American citizens who go to the Orient as merchants or diplomats or missionaries thereby forfeit the protecting interest of their Government. The Roosevelt Administration is attempting to do three difficult things at once in China: to protect the entirely legitimate interests of American nationals, in so far as this is possible; to avoid being drawn into a war which is not of our own making, and to exert our influence in behalf of an early and an honorable settlement. In the pursuit of these objectives it deserves both understanding and support."

The New York, *Times* sees the possibility of Japan's not being able to carry out her promise to end "incidents" of this type. The *Times* says,

"In the present case a note from Japan has promptly expressed regret for the destruction of American lives and property, promised indemnification for all losses and announced that strict orders have been sent to the authorities on the spot with a view to preventing recurrence of a similar incident in future. But so long as Japan occupies Chinese soil by force of arms, there must be serious doubt of the ability of the Government in Tokyo to redeem this promise. Time and again, during the last three months, the Japanese Government has given explicit assurances which

have been mocked by subsequent events. To be sure, the backbone of Chinese resistance to Japanese force has now been broken; but the prospect of guerrilla warfare remains. And considering the large number of foreigners in China, the heavy volume of foreign traffic on the broad highway of the Yangtze and the vast extent of foreign commercial and financial interests, it will be exceedingly difficult even for the best disciplined of armies to avoid incidents which will trespass on the rights of other Powers. It was one thing for Italy to occupy the barren hills of Ethiopia, without causing direct injury to the interests of foreign nations. It will be quite another for Japan to complete an occupation of the most populous river valley in the world."

In a Scripps-Howard editorial, the Washington, D. C. *Daily News* expresses the belief that the Japanese are sincere in their protestations of sorrow over the bombing. The *News* says,

"Thru the dark clouds above the Far Eastern horizon we perceive at least one ray of sunshine. It is the apparently sincere effort of the Tokio Government to make amends for the bombing of the Panay.

"We hear that the chief of Japan's aerial forces in China is to be brought home as a first step in the punishment of those responsible. We hear that a salute is to be fired by a company of Japanese bluejackets on the spot where the Panay victims were killed. We hear of indemnities. We hear of popular gestures of chagrin tendered to Americans in the streets. Of school children paying their respects at the American Embassy. And of a Japanese proposal to raise, by popular subscription, a fund to replace the sunken Panay.

"And so on. All of which is heartening. Until recently the news from Japan seemed to indicate an altogether different spirit. The entire population seemed to be animated by the same war-madness which is gripping the militarists."

The Chicago, Ill., *Tribune*, writes,

"Strong prejudice against Japan exists now in the United States. Against such a background the sinking of the Panay becomes serious. If it were intentional or the consequence of indifference it was criminal. President Roosevelt has done an unusual thing in dealing with the affair and we may believe it was calculated to impress upon the Japanese the gravity of the incident. He has instructed the state department to see that his request for apology, indemnity and guarantees are sent to the Japanese emperor himself.

"In effect the American government goes beyond the apologetic officials of Japan to the sacrosanct godhead of the empire and asks him as a man and a responsible head of government to make amends. It is imaginable that the Japanese government may keep this request from the knowledge of the Japanese people. Whatever its effect may be in furthering the cause of peaceable adjustment of difficulties, it will at least indicate that the United States does not take the sinking of a warship lightly even though a little one on a far away station."

Urges Pay Increase

(Continued from First Page)

With the lapse of years, however, the cost of living mounted and cognizance was taken of this fact by the Congress in its action with respect to the salaries of its civil officers and employees, whose pay was increased, not merely once, but with respect to some classes, several times, within the last 20 or 25 years. In fact, the pay of some civil officers has been increased within that period as much as 175% while the pay of the Army and the other uniformed services has lagged far behind in this regard. In 1929 and 1930, an Interdepartmental Pay Board, made up of officers representing the six uniformed services of the United States, studied the subject of service pay carefully and exhaustively, and, in its final report dated October 31, 1930, set out data showing conclusively the need for a substantial increase in pay of the personnel of the Army and the other uniformed services. However, the country was then in the midst of a financial depression and, it is presumed, principally for this reason, nothing came of the report of that board, and shortly thereafter the general reduction in pay, with its special discriminatory features with respect to service personnel, was effected by the Economy Acts.

"In view of the improved economic conditions in this country, and of the gradually mounting cost of living, it is believed that the time is now ripe for a renewal of action by the War Department, either individually or in collaboration with the executive departments administering the other uniformed services, looking to an increase in service pay. As before stated, the report of the Interdepartmental Pay Board of 1930 is an exhaustive study, and a masterly discussion of the subject, and contains recommendations as to rates of pay, and even a draft of legislation designed to carry these recommendations into effect. That report was published in full in Senate Document 259—71st Congress, 3rd session, and in my opinion, said report furnishes an excellent basis for the consideration of, and recommendation for, increased service pay.

"In view of what has just been shown, I earnestly recommend that every effort be made by the War Department at the next session of the Congress to procure legislation correcting the inequality in service compensation and in like manner correcting the inadequacy of service pay, hereinbefore discussed."

Two World Figures

The late General Ludendorff: A brilliant soldier, a great strategist and tactician, who won and lost battles, and lost the war. In retirement, an agitator against government and against religion, and an advocate of the return of his countrymen to the old German paganism.

Our own General Pershing: A brilliant soldier, a great strategist and tactician, who won all the battles in which he engaged, and won the war. In retirement, the modest, devoted citizen, upholder of government and religion, advisor of Presidents on matters of statecraft, and executor of the work of building the Memorials which hold in loving remembrance the Dead in France whom in life he commanded.

The difference: The one a militarist, in the full sense of that odious term; the other a citizen, who, on victory, sheathed his sword, and returned gaily to the pursuits of peace.

Relief of Disbursing Officers

General Boschen urged that every proper step be taken to secure enactment of legislation proposed by the War Department last year "to place accountability for disbursement of public moneys or disposal of public property upon commanding officers directing such disbursements or disposal."

Praises Esprit de Corps

"It is a pleasure," General Boschen reported, "to me to be able to bear witness herein to the splendid esprit de corps and the high degree of efficiency that has been found existent in the Finance Department during the fiscal year 1937. During all of that year the entire personnel of the Department, commissioned, enlisted and civilian, have continued to

work under pressure discharging not only their regular Army duties, but also the numerous special functions that have been assigned to the Finance Department in connection with general emergency relief. I may say, in a few words, that they have discharged their regular and extra tasks promptly and efficiently without complaint or demur, and that I am proud indeed of this splendid corps of public servants."

Seeks Officer Increase

An increase of the commissioned personnel of the Finance Department by 40 officers was recommended. "Due to the shortage of officers in the Finance Department," the Chief said, "there are now 18 officers of other branches engaged on disbursing duty, 17 of whom disburse more than \$200,000 per annum. In some cases the disbursements run as high as from five to seven million dollars per annum. Proper attention to disbursing activities of such magnitude requires in the majority of these cases the full time of the officer concerned. This, of course, deprives his own branch of service to a corresponding extent. The Finance Department was organized on the basic principle that disbursements should be made by officers other than those directly concerned in procurements, and the continuance of officers in other branches on disbursing duty is a violation of this fundamental principle. It would be highly desirable to have this disbursing function performed by the Finance Department, and to enable this, a corresponding increase in the commissioned personnel of the Finance Department is necessary."

Bushnell to Survey Duty

The Navy Department revealed this week that the tender Bushnell, flagship of fleet submarines, would be converted early in the year into a survey vessel, replacing the survey ship Nokomis. The light cruiser Richmond is to relieve the Bushnell at San Diego on Dec. 21. The Nokomis, one of the two converted yachts remaining in the Navy, will be decommissioned. The Nokomis, which has

been engaged in charting the coast of Central America near the Canal Zone, arrived recently at Norfolk, Va., for an overhaul.

The Navy said the Bushnell will sail Jan. 4 from San Diego to Norfolk to be converted and would be assigned to the Canal Zone when the work was completed.

Navy Selection

(Continued from First Page)

House, there will probably be a period of several weeks at least when the selection matter can be taken up by the Senate Naval Committee. Private conferences with naval officials will be held first, he stated, and will be followed by public hearings.

Senator Walsh said that he wanted to make changes, if possible, to lessen the present drastic elimination of qualified officers and to give capable officers a much better prospect of career than is so at present. He spoke of increasing the number of officers in the upper ranks, adding that this method and all others would have to be thoroughly studied.

This Week

(Continued from First Page)

failure to fire a salute as the Spanish Governor did when the Charleston opened on Agaña almost forty years ago.

Colonel William R. Arnold took over the office of Chief of Chaplains of the Army this week. The retiring Chief of Chaplains, Colonel Alva J. Braisted, whose friends have feted him to show their regret at his going, left him a heritage of active officers, and a suggestion for additions to them which Congress should grant.

"Pure, unadulterated bunk," commented Representative Plumley upon the statement of CCC Director Fechner that the youth under his direction are 85% trained for military service. Mr. Plumley certainly hits the bull's eye.

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Army and Navy Journal Honored at Exposition

A "Gran Diploma de Honor" has been awarded the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at the International Exposition of Periodicals held early this month at Matanzas, Cuba.

A translation of the Diploma, reproduced above, is as follows:

Republic of Cuba
Department of Education
Matanzas Public Library
International Exposition of Periodicals
December 10, 11, and 12, 1937
Inasmuch as the Army and Navy Journal, exhibited in Washington, D. C., U. S. A., has merited public testimonial in acknowledgment of its diffusion of ideals and its work of cultural value, the International Exposition of Periodicals Publications unanimously awards the award of the
Great Diploma of Honor
In token of which this is presented.
In Matanzas, Salon de Actos de la Biblioteca Publica, December 10, 1937.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. Laurence Halstead, USA, upon his assumption of command of the First Division.

Comdr. James T. Alexander, USN, who has been appointed Governor of Guam.

Col. William R. Arnold, ChC, USA, who this week took the oath of office as Chief of Chaplains of the Army.

Accompanying the award was the following letter of transmittal:

Republica de Cuba
Secretaria de Educacion
Biblioteca Publica de Matanzas
Gran Exposicion Internacional de Publicaciones Periodicas
10, 11 y 12 de Diciembre 1937
Matanzas, 10 de diciembre de 1937.

Distinguido señor:

Me es grato adjuntarle el Diploma otorgado a la publicación que Ud. dirige, en la Gran Exposición Internacional de Publicaciones Periódicas, que es la primera que se efectúa en el mundo, organizada por esta Biblioteca Pública de la ciudad de Matanzas, en la República de Cuba, y cuya Biblioteca que pertenece a la Secretaría de Educación fue fundada en el mes de febrero de 1835, y cuenta con un acervo de unos treinta mil volúmenes y con una Sección de Hemeroteca que se ha inaugurado en el día de hoy, con unas dos mil publicaciones entre las que se encuentra la de Ud. que se acoge con agrado y se espera continuar recibiendo. En esta Exposición han estado representados 51 países, por medio de 1407 publicaciones en todos los idiomas y de diversas orientaciones ideológicas.

Con toda consideración quedo de Ud.
Pedro Avalos Torrens,
Director de la Biblioteca Pública.

Translation
Republic of Cuba
Department of Education
Matanzas Public Library
Great International Exposition
of Periodicals
December 10, 11, and 12, 1937.
Matanzas, December 10, 1937.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to enclose herewith

the Diploma awarded to the publication directed by you, at the Great International Exposition of Periodicals, the first to be held in the world, and organized by the Public Library of the city of Matanzas in the Republic of Cuba. This Library which belongs to the Department of Education was founded in February 1835, and possesses approximately thirty thousand volumes and a Periodical Section inaugurated today, containing two thousand publications more or less, among which your periodical appears, having been received with much pleasure, and we hope to continue receiving it.

Fifty-one countries were represented at this Exposition, by 1407 publications in all languages and of various ideological tendencies.

With the assurance of my high consideration, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
Pedro Avalos Torrens,
Director of the Public Library.

Chaplain Arnold Takes Oath

Chaplain William R. Arnold assumed the office of Chief of Chaplains of the United States Army on Dec. 23. The oath of office was administered by Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, the Judge Advocate General. Chaplain Arnold succeeds Chaplain Alva J. Brasted who, upon completion of his four-year term of office, will take station at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia.

Chaplain Arnold is a Roman Catholic, the first of this denomination to be designated as Chief of the Chaplains' Corps. He comes to the War Department from duty at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., where he was Director of the Chaplains' School. For several years prior to that duty he was chaplain of the First Cavalry Division with headquarters at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Chaplain Arnold was born in Wooster, Ohio, on June 10, 1881. He was graduated from St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Indiana, with the degree of A.B. and from St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, New York, where he completed his theological education. He was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church on June 8, 1908. He was appointed a chaplain in the Army on May 7, 1913, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was promoted through the grades and in 1933 was advanced to lieutenant colonel. As Chief of Chaplains he will have the rank of colonel.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Chairman Walsh of Senate Naval Committee and Chairman Vinson of House Naval Committee confer on naval selection situation; Representative J. Joseph Smith of Connecticut suggests War Department make survey on use of privately owned autos on government business; Mr. William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, addresses Army Industrial College; Analysis of Far Eastern Military situation; Board of Generals to study proposed Infantry Division reorganization; New regulations issued on Army Reserve Officers' pay?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Inspector General's Report

The need for new barracks and quarters throughout the Army is stressed in the annual report of The Inspector General, Maj. Gen. Walter L. Reed, USA.

"The most frequently mentioned deficiencies referred to in inspection reports received in the Office of The Inspector General during the preceding fiscal year from the headquarters of the nine corps areas and the three overseas departments," it was stated, "have been the run-down condition of barracks and quarters due to limited maintenance fund, overcrowding barracks due to lack of sufficient floor space to house troops in accordance with desired standards, and the necessity for the continued use at many posts, particularly in overseas stations, of old and antiquated wooden buildings of cantonment."

Citing additional work taken on by the Inspector General's Department during the past two or three years, General Reed said that it had been necessary to detail officers from line organizations as additional assistants to the Corps Areas Inspectors General. Referring to the question of an officer increase, he said: "While I am not prepared at this time to make definite recommendations for a permanent increase in the commissioned personnel of the Inspector General's Department, the subject is one which requires thought and serious study, particularly should the situation experienced since about December, 1934, continue unchanged."

Fourteen hundred and eighty-three inspections and investigations were made during the year, General Reed said. From them he concludes that "the officer personnel and the important framework of non-commissioned personnel have, with few exceptions, rendered efficient, loyal and effective service in the fields of administration, supervision and control, and that the great body of enlisted men has responded to this leadership, as evidenced by satisfactory standards of discipline, morale, and the care and condition of arms, transportation and combat equipment."

Special attention has been directed during the year, the Inspector General said, to determining the effect the increase in enlisted strength had on reducing the number of enlisted men of combat arms assigned to special duty in connection with various post utilities. Special reports were required on this phase at the end of the fiscal year and the progress made in this connection termed "very satisfactory." Because of the fact that the Quartermaster Corps enlisted strength is still insufficient for its needs, however, he stated, assignments of men of other branches to the Corps for special duty must continue.

Motor Vehicle Contracts

The Quartermaster General, Maj. Gen. Henry Gibbins, awarded the following contracts for motor vehicles on December 18.

General Motors Corporation (Chevrolet Division) Detroit, Mich., \$2,792.95 for 3 Trucks, 1½-ton, light chassis, 4x2, for use of National Cemeteries at Pine Lawn, New York, Baltimore, Maryland, and Fort Gibson, Okla.

Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company (General Motors Truck & Coach Division), Pontiac, Mich., \$21,285.70 for 10 trucks, 2½-ton, light chassis, 4x2, for delivery to Ft. Monroe, Va.

General Halstead Takes 1st Div.

Brig. Gen. Laurence Halstead, USA, recently returned to the United States from command of the Pacific Sector of the Panama Canal Department, assumed command of the 1st Brigade and the 1st Division, Dec. 9, 1937, in pursuance to War Department orders. The 1st Brigade includes the 16th Infantry at Governors Island and the 18th Infantry at Ft. Hamilton and Ft. Wadsworth on Staten Island.

General Pershing

Further defense of General John J. Pershing against the attack made against him by the authors of Washington Merry-Go-Round has come from Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in his syndicated newspaper column "One Man's Opinion." General Johnson wrote as follows:

The Washington Merry-Go-Round took General Pershing for this ride:

Friendless old man—biggest Federal salary, except the President, \$22,000—"4000,000 in salary since the Armistice" (arithmetic!)—no soldier would ever call him "Papa"—few people have ever called him friend—political pull made him "General of the Armies." A sudden promotion jump from captain to brigadier ostracized him. Teddy Roosevelt had been picked to lead the expeditionary force. There was a bill in Congress to appoint him. Wilson made a trade with Senator Warren, "chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee" and Pershing's father-in-law. Pershing was picked and Warren defeated the bill favoring Teddy. Pershing had so many rows in France with his own high ranking officers that "the first seeds of the loneliness he enjoys today were planted"—Coolidge fired Pershing as chief of staff and appointed Hines. Now, Pershing is a tottering wreck. The countenance that used to "terrify his men" has gone senile.

Well, for crying out loud! Pershing commanded the greatest number of men that ever marched, in the greatest battles that were ever fought, under the American flag. He did this without scandal, epidemic, disaster or defeat. Without them, ultimate German victory was certain. This required rebuilding a considerable part of the railroad and harbor system of France. He sent his 2,000,000 men home in better moral, mental and physical condition than any army in the history of wars. It was the greatest military and administrative job ever done. If at 77 he is friendless, it is a terrible reproach to many splendid comrades—and the whole American people.

It is the most God-awful bunch of bunk I ever read.

Sure, Pershing's soldiers never called him "Papa." They weren't French soldiers. Imagine one of our bucks calling an officer "Papa!" They affectionately called him Black Jack. All respected and thousands loved him. Always diffident, he has more friends among his old officers than any man I know. He made the career of almost every present general officer. Even today this is a Pershing army. If they are not his friends, they are ingrates—and none is.

There was jealousy among older men about his promotion to brigadier a generation ago—so long before the war that none of the offended ones are left. That hurt him deeply. One of the worst tragedies that can come to a man later saddened him. But from the Villa raid on Columbus to this day in Washington, his whole career has bled those wounds. Not only among comrades but among leaders in our national life, he has more friends than any man I know.

As for the rest of this stuff, Pershing wasn't dropped as chief of staff. He became ineligible thru age. Jack Hines, who succeeded him, was his own selection.

The Selective Service Bill authorizing—but not requiring—two volunteer divisions wasn't for an expeditionary force any more than other new units. It wasn't killed by Senator Warren or anybody else. It was passed. The Republican Senator Warren wasn't chairman of the Military Affairs Committee—Democratic Senator Chamberlain was.

That resolution was not intended to give Teddy command of the AEF, but only a volunteer division. Pershing had been picked before that law was passed. On any reasonable claim, only Pershing and Wood were eligible and Wood was physically unfit.

Pershing was not chosen on political pull. He had none with Democrats. He was chosen solely on his record. He had a classic row in France—but not with his own "high-ranking officers." He fought a French and British conspiracy to keep his command under the American flag and not let the Allies feed our men individually into their ranks as cannon fodder replacements to protect their own reserves from murder. These were his orders from President Wilson.

This slam at a veteran national hero, in the retired and honored twilight of his life, is the prize piece in any particular album of literary horrors.

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Army Fall Athletic Awards

West Point, N. Y.—Special orders published by headquarters, United States Military Academy, Dec. 23, upon the recommendation of the Athletic Board, announce awards for the Fall athletic season to 95 cadets who qualified for insignia in accordance with the provisions of the Athletic Regulations.

Eighty-six of the awards were made to athletes who participated in football, cross-country and soccer, while five cheer leaders and four cadet managers received special insignia. Twenty-one eight-inch "A's," Army's major athletic award, went to members of the football team. Winners of these awards are also all entitled to wear a gold star below their "A," denoting participation in a winning major sport contest against the Navy. Twelve minor sports "A's" were awarded in cross-country and soccer, while 11 Academy monograms were awarded to other members of the squads in the three Fall sports. Forty-two class numerals were awarded to members of the three plebe squads.

Entitled to wear two gold stars on the cross-bar of their "A" for winning their letters in two major sports are James T. Craig of Paul's Valley, Oklahoma; Robert J. Kasper of Kansas City, Missouri; Harris E. Rogner of Masury, Ohio; John S. Samuel of Hinsdale, Illinois, and Henry R. Sullivan of Mt. Stirling, Kentucky, all of whom hold a letter in basketball; and Thomas Davis, 3rd, of Brentwood, Tennessee, who holds a letter in baseball.

THE AWARDS

FOOTBALL

Major Sports "A"

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| William Blanchard | James Lotozo |
| James E. Craig | James E. Mather |
| Thomas Davis, 3rd | Harris E. Rogner |
| Melvin V. Engstrom | John D. Ryan |
| Arthur T. Frontczak | John S. Samuel |
| Franklin H. Hartline | James T. L. Schwenk |
| Edwin N. Howell | William K. Skaer |
| Frank J. Kobes | Harry A. Stella |
| James H. Isbell | Henry R. Sullivan |
| Robert E. Little | Woodrow W. Wilson |
| Charles J. Long | |

Academy Monogram

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Benjamin M. Bailey | John Z. Endress |
| Harold M. Brown | George G. O'Connor |

Major Sports Manager's Insignia

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Richard G. Stilwell | Samuel L. Barbour |
|---------------------|-------------------|

PLEBE FOOTBALL

Class Numerals

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Jonathan E. Adams | William G. Gillis |
| Curtis W. Chapman | Joseph S. Grygiel |
| Warton C. Cochran | John F. Harris |
| Norman K. Coker | Stanton C. Hutson |
| Felix J. Gerace | Charles S. Jobs |

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| William P. Kelleher | James R. Sykes |
| Wm. LeR. Mitchell | Joseph S. Tate |
| John Norton | Joseph J. Thigpen |
| Richard B. Polk | D. S. Von Schritts |
| Herbert Richardson | Joseph J. Weidner |

Varsity Cross-Country

Minor Sports "A"

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Robert H. Schellman | |
| Academy Monogram | |
| C. F. Tillson, 3rd | David Y. Nannay |
| Minor Sports Manager's Insignia | |
| Charles H. Anderson | |

PLEBE CROSS-COUNTRY

Class Numerals

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| William W. Brier | John W. Mendorf |
|------------------|-----------------|

Varsity Soccer

Minor Sports "A"

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Milton B. Adams | Edward H. Lahti |
| H. P. Barnard, Jr. | Frederick C. Lough |
| Norman Farrell | Herbert R. Odom |
| C. B. Hazeltin, Jr. | John G. Pickard |
| Harold K. Kelley | Robert C. Raleigh |
| Ronald M. Kolda | |

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Academy Monogram | |
| Francis J. Crown | Robert J. Rogers |
| William F. Neff | Charles E. White |
| Minor Sports Manager's Insignia | |
| Gailon M. McHaney | |

PLEBE SOCCER

Class Numerals

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Henry N. Blanchard | J. C. McClure, Jr. |
| William B. Campbell | Maurice G. Miller |
| J. M. Christensen, Jr. | Maynard G. Moyer |
| Robert J. Coakley | F. J. Myers, Jr. |
| K. O'R. Dessert | Paul C. Root, Jr. |
| Donald L. Driscoll | Herbert I. Stern |
| Harry C. Shiers | Robert M. Tarbox |
| A. J. Evans, Jr. | W. J. D. Vaughan |
| M. C. Harrison | Edison K. Walters |
| John C. H. Lee | Theodore K. White |

CHEER LEADERS

Cheer Leader's "A"

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Roland B. Anderson | Ward S. Ryan |
| Allen D. Hulse | W. T. Weissinger, III |
| Charles L. Jackson | |

All awards to members of the fourth class are made contingent to the successful completion of the Fourth Class year.

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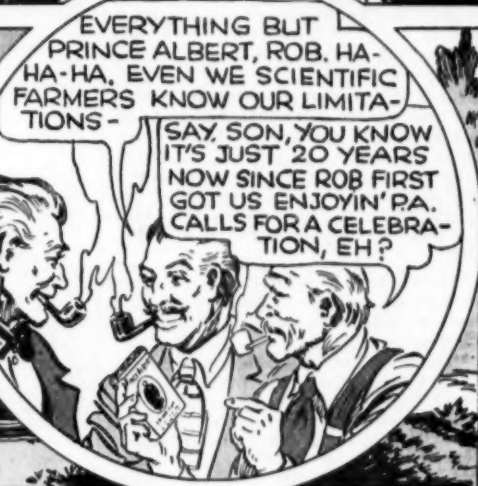
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(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

MONEY-BACK OFFER FOR PIPE-SMOKERS

Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina



70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

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THE U. S. NAVY 8

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Junior Selection Board

The Navy Department announced this week the names of the nine rear admirals that will comprise the board to select officers of the line of the Navy in the grade of lieutenant commander for promotion to the grade of commander. The board will meet Jan. 10.

One of the most unusual features of this board will be the seniority of the members. More than any other in the past few years, the members of this board will be required to go extensively into the records of the officers concerned. The first major wartime hump will be reached, with officers inducted into the service from reserve ranks during the war, and officers promoted from the warrant grades.

The board will be required to establish a policy with regard to the promotion of these officers, and the large number of war time officers will without a doubt be reduced by the coming selection.

The personnel system in the Navy will make necessary a drastic selection. The very seniority of the board points to the Navy's efforts to incorporate the older and more experienced officers into the board.

Following is the board:

President — Rear Adm. Frank H. Brumby, USN, Commandant, 5th Naval District.

Members—Rear Adm. Henry V. Butler, USN, Commandant, 6th, 7th and 8th Naval Districts; Rear Adm. Albert W. Marshall, USN, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department; Rear Adm. Cyrus W. Cole, UCN, Commandant, Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard; Rear Adm. Charles E. Courtney, USN, Director of Naval Communications, Navy Department; Rear Adm. Manley H. Simons, USN, Commandant, Norfolk Navy Yard; Rear Adm. William H. Allen, USN, Member, General Board, Navy Department; Rear Adm. Gilbert J. Rowell, USN, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Navy Department; Rear Adm. Ralston S. Holmes, USN, Director of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

Recorder — Lt. Comdr. Walton W. Smith, U. S. Navy, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Navy Commendation

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has sent the following letter of commendation to Lt. (jg) Clarence A. Keller, USN, of Patrol Squadron 14, based in the Owl at Norfolk.

"The attention of the Department has been invited to the fact that on the occasion of the foundering of the Greek Steamer Tzeny Chandra about 40 miles northeast of Cape Hatteras, on the early morning of Saturday, Nov. 13, 1937, you, in command of Plane 14-P-8, as one of five aircraft, assisted in the search for survivors of the crew. This search began at dawn on Sunday, Nov. 14, 1937, and all aircraft taking part were attached to Patrol Wing Five. At about 8:30 a. m., there was located a partly wrecked small boat in Latitude 36° 0' North, Longitude 73° 30' West and although no survivors were sighted at that time, you directed the Coast Guard Cutter Mendota, which was then about 15 miles to the northward to the scene. Very soon thereafter, and in the immediate vicinity, you sighted three small boats, two rafts and debris, and a close inspection from a low altitude indicated that there were survivors in this flotilla. The Mendota was directed to those survivors and upon her arrival at about 11:00 a. m. a total of sixteen living were rescued.

"It is with a great deal of satisfaction that the Department notes the prompt and successful accomplishment of this emergency mission on the part of the members of Patrol Wing Five, but the major credit for the success of the undertaking is yours, as being the one in command of Plane 14-P-8, who actually located the survivors and directed the Mendota to the rescue. The Department takes this opportunity to commend you for an alert and fine performance of duty."

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Shakedown Itineraries

The Navy Department announced this week itineraries of shakedown cruises of four naval vessels recently completed. The light cruiser Philadelphia, the destroyers Fanning and Jarvis and the submarine Pompano which will sail the first week of January for cruises of six weeks duration.

The Philadelphia, the first of the new 10,000 ton light cruiser class to be completed, and the Fanning, destroyer of 1,500 tons displacement, will visit Caribbean ports. The Jarvis, of 1,500 tons displacement and the Pompano, submarine of 1,330 tons displacement, will visit ports on the west coast of Mexico. The Pompano will also visit Punta Arenas, Costa Rica and Amapala, Honduras.

The Philadelphia, Capt. Jules James, USN, commanding, will sail from Philadelphia Jan. 3. Her itinerary will be:

| Arrive | Port | Depart |
|---------|--------------|---------|
| 6 Jan. | Guantanamo | 14 Jan. |
| 15 Jan. | San Juan | 19 Jan. |
| 21 Jan. | Bridgetown | 25 Jan. |
| 28 Jan. | Kingston | 1 Feb. |
| 3 Feb. | Havana | 7 Feb. |
| 10 Feb. | Hamilton | 14 Feb. |
| 16 Feb. | Philadelphia | |

The Fanning, Lt. Comdr. E. H. Geiselman, USN, commanding, will sail from New York Jan. 3. Her itinerary will be:

| Arrive | Port | Depart |
|---------|----------------|---------|
| 4 Jan. | Yorktown | 4 Jan. |
| 4 Jan. | NOB, Norfolk | 7 Jan. |
| 11 Jan. | Port de France | 17 Jan. |
| 20 Jan. | San Nicolo | 24 Jan. |
| 28 Jan. | Kingston | 4 Feb. |
| 5 Feb. | Guantanamo | 11 Feb. |
| 15 Feb. | New York | |

The Jarvis, Lt. Comdr. Robert R. Ferguson, USN, commanding, will sail from Puget Sound Jan. 4. Her itinerary will be:

| Arrive | Port | Depart |
|---------|------------------------|---------|
| 6 Jan. | San Francisco | 11 Jan. |
| 12 Jan. | Los Angeles | 14 Jan. |
| 14 Jan. | San Diego | 17 Jan. |
| 19 Jan. | Magdalena Bay (Mexico) | 20 Jan. |
| 21 Jan. | Mazatlan (Mexico) | 24 Jan. |
| 26 Jan. | Acapulco (Mexico) | 3 Feb. |
| 7 Feb. | San Diego | 8 Feb. |
| 9 Feb. | San Francisco | 12 Feb. |
| 15 Feb. | Puget Sound | |

The Pompano, Lt. Comdr. Ralph E. Hanson, USN, commanding, will sail from Mare Island Jan. 3. Her itinerary will be:

| Arrive | Port | Depart |
|---------|--------------|---------|
| 7 Jan. | Mansanillo | 11 Jan. |
| 14 Jan. | Amapala | 17 Jan. |
| 19 Jan. | Balboa | 26 Jan. |
| 28 Jan. | Punta Arenas | 1 Feb. |
| 4 Feb. | Acapulco | 7 Feb. |
| 12 Feb. | Mare Island | |

Dedicate Cross to S-4

Provincetown, Mass.—Men of the Navy, the Coast Guard, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars joined with fishermen of Provincetown on Dec. 17, to dedicate a simple, timber cross to the memory of those who lost their lives in the S-4, ten years ago.

The navy ordered destroyer Willman to Provincetown harbor with a contingent of officers headed by Lt. Comdr. P. E. Penleton, representing Rear Adm. W. R. Gherardi, commandant of the First Naval District, Boston. A Coast Guard cutter was assigned to represent that branch of the country's services.

Navies of the World

"Jane's Fighting Ships," published this week in London, says that of four major powers engaged in the construction of 35,000 ton battleships, the United States vessels will carry the heaviest armament. The American battleships will be armed with 16 inch guns as their major weapons, while the British are mounting 14 inch and the Italians and Germans, 15 inch rifles.

The major conclusion to be drawn from the annual is the fact that even with her tremendous armament program, England is not yet in a position to claim supremacy in Asiatic and European waters. "Jane's" reveals that the British have today eleven capital ships with which to protect the British commerce in and around Europe. One is in reserve with her fleet paid off, three more are undergoing complete reconstruction which will keep them in drydock until at least the end of 1939.

England already has five 35,000 ton battleships under construction, giving her a total of twenty capital ships by the end of 1940, and according to "Jane's" she may possibly begin construction on five more under the 1938 and 1939 building programs. Japan with her present total of nine has projected four new 35,000 ton vessels, armed with sixteen inch guns, but, according to "Jane's," "there is as yet no news of any keels having been laid."

Italy has begun construction of two vessels of the above class, with two more in the planning stages. The first two are expected to be completed in 1940. Germany has started two major ships, and will lay the keel for another in the coming year.

France, beset by labor troubles, expects to complete two by 1940.

"Jane's" calls attention to the rapidity with which the English program is going forward, and anticipates no labor difficulties in the naval construction program.

The annual calls attention also to the varied methods employed by the countries in placing their major ordnance. All will have their heaviest guns grouped in triple turrets except the French, who, to save weight, will have in each of their ships eight 15 inch guns arranged forward in quadruple turrets.

Although the British battleships will not be ready for another three years, there will be plenty of finished products emerging from British shipyards in the coming year, among them a new aircraft carrier, the Ark Royal, of 22,000 tons with a capacity of 71 planes and a speed of 31 knots, one of five under construction. Two new 10,000 ton cruisers of the Edinburgh class, with a speed of 33 knots will be ready, the last of eight 9,000 ton cruisers of the Southampton class and

sixteen 1,850 ton destroyers of the Tribal class will slide down the ways.

In 1940, twenty-one 1,690-ton destroyers of the Javelin class will be built.

Emphasis was placed on fast surface craft with the revelation that Italy has 100 motor torpedo boats, with twenty more under construction. These boats, designed for narrow and shallow channel work, attain a speed of 48 knots. England has 23 of these vessels.

Italy is credited by "Jane's" with having the fastest fleet in the world, her cruisers and destroyers being exceptionally swift. She also has 86 submarines, with twenty more under construction.

Russia is attempting to regain her old prestige as a naval power according to "Jane's," with destroyers, cruisers and icebreakers under construction.

In proportion to its size, the German navy continues to expand faster than any other, although she is far short of her treaty limit of 35 per cent of Britain's aggregate tonnage. Not only is Germany building three 35,000 ton battleships, while completing two 26,000 ton ships, but she also is building five 10,000 ton cruisers, two 7,000 ton cruisers and a bristling array of destroyers, torpedo boats, submarines and mine sweepers.

Information on Japanese building is scanty, and "Jane's" points out that for some reason, the over-armed 8,500 ton cruisers of the Mogami class, armed with fifteen 16.1 inch guns, "have taken a long time to be completed"; the annual's explanation for this is that, "it is probably owing to alterations having been necessitated as the result of trials."

New Right Class

The Navy Department announced this week that the following officers have been selected for the class in heavier-than-air flight training, to convene at Pensacola on Jan. 31.

Lts. (jg) Wallace A. Schmid, Edgar J. Halley, John B. Morland.

Ensigns Louis H. Bauer, Stanley E. Ruhlow, Constantine A. Karabalis, Kenneth F. Musick, William F. McLaren, Thomas D. Cummins, John D. Stevens, Richard E. Harmer, Thomas A. Baldwin, Robert H. Holmes, William G. Jackson, Jr., Samuel Adams, Clarence M. White, Jr., Earle C. Gardner, Jr., Raleigh C. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Fred E. Bakutis, Richard D. Stephenson, Norman M. Ostergren, Clyde H. McCroskey, Jr., Albert T. Sadler, Albert H. Bowker, Glenn L. Dunagan, Edgar G. Osborn, Seth S. Searcy, Jr., Richard G. Jack, Fred Borries, Jr., Louis B. Hird.

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Reserve Flyers to Fleet

The Navy Department announced this week that thirteen Aviation Cadets, Naval Reserve, have been designated as naval aviators and are being ordered to aircraft squadrons United States Fleet.

Philip V. Aaronson, Torpedo Squad 5, Yorktown.
Radcliffe Denniston, Jr., Torpedo Squad 5, Yorktown.
Marshall U. Beebe, Patrol Squad 1, Pearl Harbor.
Thomas "H" Jenkins, Patrol Squad 6, Pearl Harbor.
Joseph Liana, Patrol Squad 8, Pearl Harbor.
Connie V. Roberts, Patrol Squad 8, Pearl Harbor.
Theodore G. White, Jr., Patrol Squad 2, Coco Solo.
Franklin B. Hopkins, Patrol Squad 3, Coco Solo.
Anton E. Fidler, Torpedo Squad 6, Yorktown.
David L. Jones, Aviation Unit, Boise.
Valdemar G. Lambert, Aviation Unit, Boise.
John G. Waldmann, Aviation Unit, Boise.
Michael J. Oia, Patrol Squad 8, Pearl Harbor.

Naval Reserves in Gunnery Practices

The Navy department is contemplating a departure from the Short Range Battle Practice fired in the past by Reserve Divisions on Annual Training Cruises.

It is probable that a local control practice will be prescribed for Divisions cruising on board destroyers and a modified director practice for those cruising on board battleships.

Fitness Reports for Naval Reserves

The Navy department states that the reporting senior who should submit fitness reports on Naval Reserve officers ordered to active duty for training purposes is the commanding officer of the ship on which training duty is performed or, in the case of officers ordered to duty at shore stations, or aviation bases, the commanding officer of the station or base. Note that reporting seniors are not the commanding officers of Reserve units to which attached.

Blue Cloth Caps, Naval Reserves

In accordance with instructions issued by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, the new style blue cloth cap will hereafter comprise a part of the gratuitous issue of uniform clothing to enlisted Reservists, in place of the old style cap heretofore issued. This change does not contemplate any increase in the limitation of \$50.00 as the value of items of uniform authorized for gratuitous issue to enlisted Reservists, nor does it contemplate any decrease in the issuing price of the new style blue cloth cap.

U. S. COAST GUARD

The past week was marked by many distress calls to Coast Guard vessels from merchantmen. The following are operation reports from various Coast Guard divisions.

On Dec. 14, the Coast Guard cutter Mojave proceeded to the assistance of the SS Carabobo. The Carabobo was reported disabled by boiler trouble in a position approximately 600 miles east of Ft. Lauderdale. On Dec. 15, the Mojave received a radio communication to the effect that the Carabobo was in two of the SS Cacique. On Dec. 16, the Mojave took over the tow from the Cacique and towed the disabled steamer Ft. Lauderdale. On Dec. 17, the Mojave turned over the tow to the commercial tug Relief in a position approximately 60 miles east from Cape Canaveral, Fla.

On Dec. 14, at Mobile, Ala., the Tampa full-dressed ship and returned the salute of 21 guns from the HMS Orion at that port in observance of the anniversary of the birthday of King George VI of England.

On Dec. 11, the Pontchartrain took in tow the five-masted American Nautical Academy Training Vessel Marsala with disabled rudder in a position approximately 23 miles from Scotland Light-vessel and towed the disabled craft to a safe anchorage inside Sandy Hook.

The first ice-breaking assistance cases of the winter season were reported on Dec. 9, when the Frederick Lee departed Toledo and the Takoma departed Cleveland to assist steamers held fast in the ice in the vicinity of Bar Point, Lake Erie. On Dec. 13, the Travis departed Rockland, Me., to break a coal barge out of the ice in the vicinity of Westerly, R. I., and also to assist three tankers held fast in the ice in the Penobscot River near Bangor, Me. The Comanche departed

New York on Dec. 14 for ice-breaking duty in the Hudson River between Albany and Poughkeepsie. On Dec. 14, the Escanaba completed clearing the harbor of ice at Michigan City, Ind.

On Dec. 11, the San Francisco Division reported that the Division was in close touch with the Red Cross and State Highway Patrol of California during the current flood and that the Adriadne and two 75-footers and 4 motor surfboats were standing-by if their services should be needed for San Joaquin and Sacramento River Valleys.

On Dec. 11, the McLane departed Morehead City, N. C., to the assistance of the Trawler Malolo, with lost propeller and steering gear carried away, in a position 8 miles southeast from Hatteras Inlet Station. The McLane took the disabled vessel in tow on Dec. 12 and towed her to a safe anchorage in Lynnhaven Roads.

On Dec. 11, the Cayuga took the Trawler Ocean, with boiler out of commission, in tow in a position approximately 50 miles east of Chatham and towed the vessel to Flinn's Ledge where she was turned over to a commercial tug.

On Dec. 16, the Dix was reported proceeding from Panama City, Fla., to the assistance of the Fishing Schooner Dora W, aground ten miles west from Phillips Inlet, Fla.

On Dec. 17, the Campbell was reported proceeding to the assistance of the Trawler Arin, with broken down engine, in position 12 miles east from Ambrose Light-vessel.

On Dec. 16, the Rush arrived in Chicago with the missing Fish Tug Sea Gull in tow.

On Dec. 17, the Active was preparing to remove a dead whale from the path of navigation in a position approximately 130 miles southeast from Montauk Point.

Contracts Awarded

The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, has awarded contracts totaling \$51,305.00, for the construction of the following works:

Soapstone Laboratory Equipment, at the Navy Yard, New York (Brooklyn), N. Y., awarded to Alberene Stone Corporation of Virginia, 419 4th Ave., New York, N. Y., for \$1,605.00.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Suite in Basement of Ward "A," Building No. 22, at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., awarded to Ernest J. Cramb, 4 India Square, Boston, Mass., for \$12,790.00.

Dredging near Mooring F-8, at the Fourteenth Naval District, Pearl Harbor, T. H., awarded to Hawaiian Dredging Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., for \$2,160.00.

Standby Electric Generating Plant, at the Ales Naval Reservation, Oahu, T. H., awarded to Mr. Max W. Moody, 23 Hinala Place, Honolulu, T. H., for \$34,750.00.

Air Muffler Silencer

Press dispatches from Monterey, Calif., tell of the invention there by Technical Sergeant Frank Newton, of an airplane motor muffler which shows promise of so silencing aircraft as to make detection by the enemy difficult.

The device consists of a "vacuum box" which replaces the exhaust pipe. Pipes under the box are open at both ends and are connected with the box. When the plane is in motion, air rushing through the pipes causes suction which creates a partial vacuum in the box. Since sound cannot travel through vacuum, the exhaust explosions are silenced.

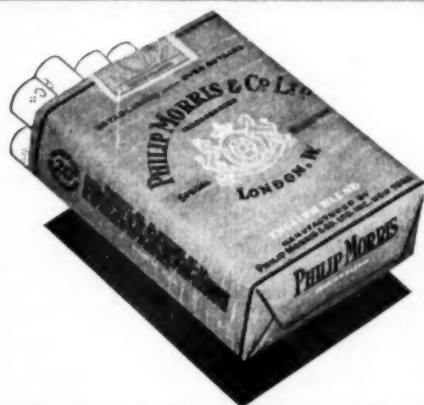
Reserve Officers Elect

San Diego (Calif.) Chapter, Naval Reserve Officers' Association, has elected the following officers: President, Lt. R. C. Wilkinson; Vice-President, Lt. J. J. Hoppers; Secretary-Treasurer, Ens. L. E. Richardson. Lt. R. R. Jackson is the retiring president.

AIRCRAFT DESIGN COMPETITIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT, Materiel Division, Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Office of the Contracting Officer.—The War Department invites the submission in competition of sealed bids covering airplanes under conditions set forth more particularly in the following advertisements: Circular Proposal No. 38-370 dated November 24, 1937, Corps and Army Observation Type described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-409 dated October 20, 1937, bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time September 20, 1938, Circular Proposal No. 38-390 dated November 24, 1937, Single Place Pursuit (Single Engine) Type described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-610 dated November 2, 1937, bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time September 27, 1938 and Circular Proposal No. 38-395 dated November 20, 1937, Bombardment (Two-Engine) Type described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-297 dated November 9, 1937, bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time February 2, 1939. Full particulars with respect to said advertisements may be obtained upon application to the Contracting Officer, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, E. T. Kennedy, Major, Air Corps, Contracting Officer.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1937

"The best way to avoid a war * * is to show that we are prepared * * because reasonable preparations for defense are better than gasconading."—MILLARD FILLMORE.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program; combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard of 210,000 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 30,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thompson act; enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

THE COUNTRY HAS A justifiable pride in the conduct of the officers and men of the gunboat Panay during the bombardment and ensuing machine gun attack she suffered. The Navy, with its traditions of valor, expected the personnel of the ship to act precisely as they did act. The reports received show that following the instant of horrified unbelief that a Japanese bomb had struck the bow, officers and men moved speedily and in orderly fashion to their stations, and the usual methods of resistance were put into force. There was no confusion, but on the other hand procedure which was the result of the effective training the Navy requires. Hurled for yards by the first bomb, Lt. Comdr. James J. Hughes, commanding, suffered a broken leg. The command passed to Lt. Arthur F. Anders, who, because of neck wounds, could not speak and wrote his orders on a bulkhead. Cut by bomb fragments, Chief Quartermaster John Henry Lang helped to man a machine gun. Lt. J. W. Geist, wounded, and Ens. D. H. Blawie, severely shocked, remained on duty. Radio men James T. Murphy, jr., and Andy R. Wisler, finding their instruments out of order, hastened to machine guns. Chief Boatwain's mate Ernest R. Mahlman jumped from a bath to one of the guns, carrying ammunition, and then directing fire. When he found that the ship was sinking, Commander Hughes gave the order to abandon, which Lieutenant Anders penciled on a chart. Hughes was carried to a boat to be taken ashore. He savagely protested and demanded that he be permitted to remain on his ship. Their boat under fire, five sailors were wounded, and Mahlman made every trip in the boat, helping with the evacuation. The dramatic story of the conduct of the personnel is related in Commander Hughes' report and the findings of the Court of Inquiry, and to read it brings a swelling of heart at the gallant bearing of the officers and crew of the doomed craft. Senator Sheppard, of Texas, has moved to give congressional recognition to Lieutenant Anders. The honor is deserved and unquestionably will be accorded to all as it should be. However, this is not enough. To carry out what we said last week, Congress should enact promptly Representative Gasque's bill which would give to officers and men and their dependents allowances and pensions which would palliate to some extent the dangerous risks they are incurring.

THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT that public sentiment will approve the decision of the President to ask Congress in his Budget Message for a substantial increase in the Navy. There is equally little doubt that Congress will grant the necessary authorization, and make the initial appropriation for construction. Strife in the Far East, the delicate situation in Europe, the array of Fascism against Democracy, with their threats to American peace, all require such action. That there is no suggestion of jingoism in the proper preparation contemplated, but merely practical recognition of conditions as they are, is evidenced by the statement made by Secretary Woodring in his recent annual report: "In an uneasy world, made restless by actual or potential warfare, ordinary prudence suggests that we look to our defenses." We are revealing no state secret to report to our readers that our relations with Japan are in a very tense state. It is true Japan has apologized for the bombing of the Panay, promised punishment for the offenders and reparation, and has given assurances that future attacks upon Americans and their properties shall be guarded against. But it is not sufficient in the view of the President. In his note to the Japanese government, Secretary Hull required a reply from Japan stating that the punishment "had been" administered. However, conditions in the Japanese Army and Navy make it impossible for such action to be taken. Moreover, those Services, flushed with success, take the position that what Washington really is seeking is their withdrawal completely from China. It may become necessary, therefore, for the United States to make a demonstration of its power, and this will involve not only activity on the part of our Fleet in being, but an unanimous step by the President and Congress so to strengthen our forces that it would be apparent to the Japanese military leaders that defeat would be certain if they continue to pursue their intransigent policy. The world tried disarmament as a remedy against war. Its pitiful ineffectiveness has been shown. It has now returned to armament to assure the maintenance of peace. The observance of this measure by its richest and most formidable nation unquestionably will cause the war lords to realize that ruin can be the only result of refusal to comply with American demands and persistence in the pursuit of their ambitious designs upon China.

Service Humor

Or a Well Digger

Teacher—"Remember this, children, no one can ever reach success without starting at the bottom and working up."

Tommy—"What about a parachute jumper?"

—Fifth Corps Area News.

Clear

Stooge—"What does 'non-transferable' mean on this dance bid?"

Stewed—"It means that no person will be admitted unless he cometh himself."

—15th Inf. Sentinel.

He's Not Particular

First Motorist—"Have you run across any of our old friends lately?"

Second Motorist—"Notta one! Only sheer strangers!"

—Foreign Service VFW.

Misunderstanding

"Now," she asked, "is there any man in the audience who would let his wife be slandered and say nothing? If so, stand up."

A meek little man arose to his feet. The lecturer glared at him. "Do you mean to say you would let your wife be slandered and say nothing?"

"Oh, I'm sorry," he apologized, "I thought you said slaughtered."

—USS Tennessee Tar.

Stiff Sentence

The young lieutenant was entertaining an officer who had the reputation of being a severe judge advocate at courts-martial. "Have you ever tried one of my cock-tails?" inquired the junior.

"If he ever has," said another file under his breath, "I'll bet he finds it guilty."

—Leatherneck.

Dire Need

Pullman passenger—"Do I really need brushing off?"

Porter (emphatically) — "Does you! Boss, I've plumb broke!"

—Ft. Snelling Bulletin.

Duties

"We must go to Stratford," said a tourist to his wife on a visit to England.

"What's the use of that?" asked she. "We can buy Stratford postcards in London."

"My dear, one travels for something more than to send postcards! I want to write my name on Shakespeare's tomb!"

—Selected.

Taking No Chances

An American traveling in Scotland noted that his Scotch companion rushed out of the compartment at every station and made it back again just as the train was pulling out.

"Just for curiosity's sake, will you tell me what you do at each station?" inquired the American.

"Sure," said the Scotchman. "You see, it's this way. I have heart trouble. The doctor has told me that I am liable to drop out of the picture any minute. And so on this trip home I'm taking no chances. I'm just buying my ticket from station to station."

—Illinois Guardsman.

Season's Greetings

make the good cheer go 'round the year by sending your jokes to the Army and Navy Journal Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

R. C.—We are informed by the office of the Quartermaster General that it is extremely doubtful whether or not there will be published a lineal list of the non-commissioned officers, first three grades. If the list is compiled, it will be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

W. J. F.—You are now No. 15 on the list of staff sergeants for promotion to the grade of technical sergeant (supply), Quartermaster Corps.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL called attention to the fact that Troop F, 3rd Cavalry, USA, which was awarded the Goodrich Trophy as being the star troop in the Cavalry of the Army for 1926, is the original show troop of the Army. Troop F has performed at Chicago, New York, and lately in England. The Troop is commanded by Capt. Jesse G. Boykin.

20 Years Ago

Col. W. D. Chitty, USA, commanding at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, was recently ordered to detail three officers under his command to go to Greenville, S. C., to establish an aviation concentration camp.

30 Years Ago

Second Lieutenant Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav., having reported, is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, USA. Lt. Campbell is also announced as inspector of small arms practice of the Department of the Gulf, representative of department athletics, and will assume command of the detachment of enlisted men at those headquarters, relieving First Lieutenant Archibald F. Comiskey, 7th Cav.

50 Years Ago

A bill was introduced in Congress this week authorizing the presentation of badges to Commander Winfield Scott Schley and his officers and men as an expression of the high estimation in which Congress holds their services upon the expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Greely and his party.

70 Years Ago

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL carried an editorial on the subject of Army pay, and asked that a thorough investigation be made as to the practicability of paying the officers and men every two weeks rather than every two months. The editorial called attention to the various proposals that had been made and asked that the subject be made the subject of an exhaustive survey in order to determine the best method in which to pay the troops. Various advantages and disadvantages were discussed and the comment closed by calling attention to the debts contracted by soldiers over the bi-monthly period.

War Department Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Department Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis A. Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Maj. George D. Gamble, from Hawaii, to Ft. Knox, Ky., as Asst. QMG.
Maj. George H. Rarey (Inf.), relieved detail in QMC, and assigned duty with QMC.
Capt. Stephen S. Hamilton (Inf.), relieved detail in QMC, report CG, Panama Canal Dept. for duty with Infantry.
Capt. Frank O. Dewey (Cav.), relieved detail in QMC; from Ft. Reno, Okla., June 12, to 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.
Medical Corps
Lt. Col. Merton A. Farlow, having been found physically incapacitated, is retired Dec. 31.

Veterinary Corps

Lt. Col. Chauncey E. Cook, detailed as attending veterinarian, Ft. Washington, Md., in addition to duties at Washington, D. C.

Army Nurse Corps

1st Lt. Florence M. Bailly, from Washington, D. C., to her home and await retirement.
2nd Lt. Emily L. McLean, from station at Ft. Banks, Mass., and treatment at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., to her home and await retirement.
2nd Lt. Ethel L. Carson, from Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, Washington, D. C., to her home and await retirement.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Col. Robert S. Thomas, detailed in GSC, from Hawaii to War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C.
Col. John J. Kingman, from San Francisco, Calif., to Office, Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., sail S. F., Jan. 14.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O.
Col. John Mather from Washington, D. C., May 31, to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.
Capt. William M. Mack, from Cambridge, Mass., to Signal Section, New York General Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER C. BAKER, C. of CWS.
Lt. Col. Carl L. Marriott, from Washington, D. C., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., March 25 and S. F., May 7.

CHAPLAINS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch.
The appointment of Ch. William R. Arnold as Chief of Chaplains with rank of colonel, for four years, Dec. 23 is announced.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of Cav.
Maj. Philip C. Clayton, from Ft. Brown, Tex., to Philippines; sail S. F., April 19.
Maj. James R. Finley, from Norfolk, Va., to Philippines; sail N. Y., March 25.
Maj. Norman N. Rogers, having been found physically incapacitated, is retired Dec. 31, 1937.

Capt. Norman M. Winn, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Philippines; sail N. Y., March 25.
Capt. Mortimer F. Sullivan, from Philippines to 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Clark, Tex.
Capt. Zachary W. Moores, from Philippines to 10th Cav., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
1st Lt. John J. LaPpage, from Ft. Ringgold, Tex., to Philippines; sail S. F., April 19.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA.
Capt. Charles O. Wiseloge, from Hawaii, to ROTC duty Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.
The following from duty as student at Field Artillery School, effective Jan. 29, 1938, to organization at Ft. Sill, Okla., indicated:
To the 1st Field Artillery—1st Lts. James F. Ammerman, Robert Q. Brown, Walter P. Goodwin.

(Please turn to Page 347)

Ansell & Ansell

Attorneys at Law
835 Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

December 16, 1937

Lt. Lloyd D. Follmer, det. Subm. Div. 12, May or June; to NYd, Portsmouth, N. H.
Lt. Harold E. Peifer, det. Memphis Jan. 8; to duty as Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Omaha.

Ens. Lynn G. Richards, det. Chicago Dec. 5; to Asiatic Station.

Capt. Edward A. Duff (CHC), det. California; continue trintm Nav. Hosp., San Diego.
Comdr. Frank H. Lash (CHC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, on Jan. 17; to California.

Bosn. William O. Talley, to duty Rigel.
Elec. John P. Doherty, to duty Narwhal.
Rad. Elec. Carl F. Carlson, to duty Nav. Research Laboratory, Anacostia Station, Wash.

Rad. Elec. John R. True, to duty California.
Ch. Pay Ck. Chauncey J. Buckley, det. Richmond Feb.; to Norfolk NYd.
Ch. Pay Ck. Arthur D. Guthell, det. Receiving Sta., Puget Sound, Jan.; to Richmond.

December 17, 1937

Comdr. James T. Alexander, det. New Mexico Dec. 28; to duty as Governor of Guam, and Comdt. Naval Station, Guam.

Comdr. John J. Brown, det. NYd, Portsmouth, Dec.; to New Mexico as exec. off.

Lt. (jg) Louis J. Bellis, ora. by Cinc. Asiatic further modified. To Texas; instead New York.

Lt. (jg) John A. Myer, det. Nokomis Jan. 12; to Tattall.

Lt. (jg) Edward C. Renfro, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, March; to cfo aviation unit Nashville & for duty when comm.

Lt. (jg) James B. Weiler, det. Nokomis Jan. 12; to Tillman.

Lt. Frank K. Sullivan (DC), det. NYd, Mare Island, Feb. 3; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Cmdr. George W. Masterton (SC), ora. Dec. 10 cancelled. Det. as Off. in Chge. Ship's Store Ashore, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola; continue duty as disbursing off., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Comdr. Tipton F. Woodward (SC), det. Chester Feb.; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Comdr. Edmund B. Keating (CEC), det. NYd, Portsmouth, Feb.; to NYd, Mare Island.

Lt. Thomas J. Knox (CHC), det. New Mexico Jan.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Bosn. Saleem D. Frey, to duty Quincy.
Mach. Kenneth R. Kee, det. Ramapo Dec.; to Cincinnati.

Ch. Gunner Gardner J. Douglass, det. Indianapolis Feb. 1; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor.

Gunner Thomas S. McCrory, to duty Receiving Sta., NYd, Wash.

Elec. William E. Young, to duty Mississippi.

Rad. Elec. Amedee J. Beaudoin, to duty Saratoga.

Ch. Pay Ck. William F. Bogar, det. Louisville Jan.; to Subm. Base, New London.

Ch. Pay Ck. Ferris P. Floyd, det. NYd, Mare Island in Jan.; to Louisville.

December 18, 1937

Capt. Walter K. Kilpatrick, granted sick leave 1 month; wait orders at New York.

Capt. Greer A. Duncan, (CEC), det. Asst. to Chief of Bu. Yards & Docks, 27 Jan., NYd., Mare Island, as public works off.

Bosn. John K. Algeo, to Medusa.

Gunn. Donald L. Miller, to Medusa.

Mach. Eugene J. Bloom, to S-23.

Mach. Avod C. Brooks, to Vestal.

Mach. Harry J. Chedester, to Beaver.

Mach. Thurman Davidson, to Colorado.

Mach. Walter W. Jones, Jr., to Owl.

Mach. William T. Miller, to Mississippi.

Rad. Elec. Irvin L. McNally, to Pennsylvania.

Rad. Elec. Carl F. Carlson, det. Nav. Research Lab., Anacostia Sta., Wash., to Texas.

December 20, 1937

Lt. Comdr. John T. Bottom, Jr., det. as Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy., United Shipyards, Inc., Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, Dec.; to Office of Nav. Insp. of Machy.

United Shipyards, Inc., New York.

Lt. (jg) Jackson D. Arnold, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Jan. 12; to VT-6 (Yorktown).
Lt. (jg) Walker Ethridge, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Jan. 12; to VB-6 (Yorktown).
Lt. (jg) Arden Packard, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Jan. 12; to VS-5 (Yorktown).

Gunner Frank J. Giacomelli, to duty Memphis.

Gunner LeRoy L. Hoyt, to duty Lexington.

Gunner Albert A. Jacques, to duty Memphis.

Gunner Arnold L. Larson, to duty Canopus.

Gunner William F. Woodward, to duty Saratoga.

Mach. William E. Bush, to duty Raleigh.

Mach. Clarence W. Dunn, to duty Minneapolis.

Mach. George A. Groebler, to duty Lexington.

Mach. Clarence E. Johnson, to duty Medusa.

Mach. Earl V. May, to duty Portland.

Mach. John I. Rustin, to duty Yorktown.

Mach. Kenneth Shoemaker, to duty Nevada.

Mach. Richard O. E. Wagner, to duty Tuscaloosa.

Mach. Furman D. Waltrip, to duty Sirius.

Elec. William E. Brown, to duty Quincy.

Carp. Adolph H. Beran, to duty Melville.

Carp. Robert A. Dusch, to duty New Mexico.

Carp. Claude D. Masters, to duty Asiatic Station.

Carp. John F. Miller, to duty Lexington.

Carp. Alfred J. Yuzakewich, to duty Chaumont.

December 21, 1937

Capt. William T. Smith, det. Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Berlin, May 25; to instn. Nav. War College.

Comdr. Richard H. Booth, det. 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Joseph W. Gregory, to addl. duty command Experimental Div. 2, Jan. 1.

Lt. Comdr. Charles B. Hunt, det. Naval Academy May; to duty as Comdr. Subm. Div. 4, and addl. duty as Comdr. Experimental Div. 1.

Lt. Ramond C. Ericson, det. Texas Dec. 16; to Fairfax as exec. off.

Lt. Howard D. McIntosh, ora. Nov. 16 revoked. Det. Chaumont Jan. 8; to Memphis as 1st Lt. and damage control off.

Lt. (jg) James W. Brock, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Jan. 12; to c. f. o. aviation unit, Honolulu and for duty when comm.

Lt. (jg) Robert H. Isely, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Jan. 12; to c. f. o. aviation unit, Boise and for duty when comm.

Ens. Stanley W. Lipski, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Dec. 13; to Fairfax.

Lt. Comdr. Forrest Ivanhoe (SC), det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Jan.; to Chester.

(Please turn to Page 350)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

December 20, 1937

Maj. Francis I. Fenton, to duty at MB, Puget Sound NYd., delay one month.

Capt. John F. Hough, Jan. 1, det. MD, AE, Peiping, to Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, via President Coolidge, sailing Kobe, Jan. 13.

Capt. Joseph J. Taverna, Jan. 21, det. MD, Babbitt, to MB, Quantico, via Henderson, sailing Canal Zone, Jan. 24.

2nd Lt. Wendell H. Duplantis, det. MB, NYd., Mare Island, to MD, Babbitt, via Henderson, sailing San Francisco, Jan. 3.

2nd Lt. John A. Anderson, orders to MB, NOB, Norfolk, modified to proceed to MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor, via Republic, sailing New York, Jan. 6.

Ch. Qm. Ck. Roscoe Ellis, on arrival at San Francisco, Dec. 13, ordered to duty at MCB, San Diego, delay one month.

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Attorneys-in-Fact

Reports of Commander and Court of Inquiry on Bombing of U. S. S. Panay

SECRETARY of the Navy Swanson has received the following report from the Commanding Officer of the USS Panay, Lt. Comdr. J. J. Hughes, USN:

"On Sunday, Dec. 12, 1937, the USS Panay was operating under the orders of the Commander, Yangtze Patrol, and at that time was anchored about fifteen miles above Nanking acting as a refuge for American citizens and members of the American Embassy. The ship was accompanied by the American Merchant Ships Meiping, Meishia, Melan, and miscellaneous launches and junks. The latest orders from the Commander of the Yangtze Patrol to the commanding officer had been received the day before by despatch and said the commanding officer was to have complete discretion in moving the ship up or down the river.

"The ship was identified as an American vessel by two large horizontal flags, one spread over the forward top deck and one over the after top deck, both clearly visible from the air at any angle. Each of these flags measured about eighteen feet in length and about fourteen feet in width and had been freshly repainted. In addition to these two flags and on account of the emergency condition existing, the Panay had been flying her largest size ensign at the gaff both day and night whether underway or at anchor. All ensigns both horizontal and vertical were brightly illuminated all night.

"At 3:14 a.m., I observed artillery shells falling in the river about four hundred yards off our starboard beam presumably from Japanese artillery although the batteries were not visible. At 8:25 a.m., I got the Panay underway for up-river to get clear of this firing and signalled the convoy to follow at 8:43 a.m.

"At 9:40 a.m. having resumed our journey with the Panay at the head of the column, followed in the order named, by the Meiping, Meishia, and Melan, two groups of Japanese soldiers were sighted on the left (north) bank. They waved hand flags at the Panay and seemed to want to communicate with us. Accordingly the Panay heaved to and a Japanese armed tender came alongside carrying Lieutenant Sheseyo Murakami and about ninety men, most of whom were armed with machine guns. Lieutenant Anders, my executive officer, met this officer at the gangway as he stepped on board accompanied by his sword bearer and two privates with fixed bayonets. Lieutenant Anders informed me that the officer desired to speak to me so I turned the conn over to Lieutenant Anders and went to the gangway.

"Lieutenant Murakami asked me where the Panay was going and I said to a point up-river twenty-eight miles from Nanking. He said 'Why are you going there,' to which I replied 'To keep clear of artillery fire.' He asked me about the three merchant ships and I informed him that they were American ships under my protection. His next question was about the Chinese troops holding solidly to which I said that the United States was friendly to both Japan and China and therefore I could not give him any information about the Chinese army. This conversation was witnessed by Second Secretary, Mr. George Atcheson, Jr., of the American Embassy, Nanking, China. Lieutenant Murakami then invited me to repay his call ashore, which invitation I respectfully declined. At 9:53 a.m. the Japanese tender cleared the side.

"At 9:54 a.m. the Panay again resumed her way up the river. At 11 a.m. I anchored the Panay at a point twenty miles up river from Nanking and about two hundred and twenty-one miles (221) above Woosung in a broad open space in the river. My reason for anchoring there was simply to keep out of the way of the contending armies. This location seemed highly desirable. We were easily visible, especially accompanied as we were by three merchant ships for miles around on every side. It seemed unlikely that any troops would try to cross the river in our vicinity. In selecting this spot I had

in mind primarily the safety of the Panay and the refugees whom she was carrying, but also the safety and well-being of the American ships in the convoy and their personnel. Immediately upon anchoring I posted sentry lookouts for airplanes and troop movements. At 1:00 p.m. I allowed a party of about eight men to visit the Meiping nearby. These men were still on board the Meiping when the attack started and were therefore unable to return to the ship.

"At about 1:27 p.m. the lookout called down that two planes were in sight, altitude about four thousand feet. The weather was clear with good visibility and no wind. The planes were clearly visible in spite of their altitude which may not have been as high as reported to me at that time. I had no idea whatsoever that the planes intended to attack us. About this time I went up to the bridge with Chief Quartermaster John Lang in order to keep a better lookout for further plane approaches. About 1:29 p.m. I looked out the door of the bridge to pick up again the two planes I had originally seen and was astonished to discover that both were rapidly losing altitude in a direction towards us. Almost immediately they appeared to go into power dives. Almost immediately a bomb seemed to strike directly over our heads ripping a big hole in the roof of the bridge. I lost consciousness for what must have been only a minute or two; When I came to I discovered myself on the deck of the bridge badly stunned with my head covered with blood and my right leg painfully injured at the hip making it impossible for me to rise to my feet. A hole had also been broken in the deck of the bridge near where Lang and I had been standing. I asked Lang if he were injured to which he replied 'No, sir.' Not being able to determine the extent of the damage from the inside of the bridge which was completely wrecked he helped me down to the ship's galley which is on the main deck, and a good central point from which to direct operations. Before I was able to reach the galley, which was necessarily a slow process on account of my disabling wound, I heard the Panay's machine guns firing and realized that the crew was carrying on probably under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Anders, my executive officer. At the galley I sent Lang to notify all officers that I was in the galley incapacitated and to tell the engineer officer, Lieutenant (jg) Geist to let me know if we were taking water and if we could get the ship underway.

"From then on the planes bombed us continuously until about 2:25 p.m. They appeared to be attacking us in relays of two or three each. The first group that came over dive bombed from a considerable altitude which kept them beyond range of our Lewis machine guns. Later when the Panay was visibly smashed up they came much closer and not only let go their bombs from low altitudes of perhaps one or two hundred feet, but also machine-gunned our decks firing as they came down diving. I distinctly heard their guns which had a different sound from the Panay's. I was informed at the time that the planes were Japanese Navy planes identified by their characteristic red circle. According to my reckoning the Panay must have received about twenty-four direct hits. I could not believe it was possible for such a small ship to receive such damage and still float. I was informed later that the first bomb which disabled me also put the forward three-inch gun and the radio room out of action and brought down the foremast.

"At 1:58 p.m. the ship appeared to be settling quite fast; meanwhile before the engineer officer could reach me to give me a report on the status of our propelling machinery, I heard a sharp rush of steam escaping from our steaming boiler. The engineer officer, Lieutenant Geist, reported shortly thereafter and said we could not get underway because the steaming boiler had been ruptured. About this time someone informed me

that we appeared to be in danger of being run down by one of the merchant ships. I got Mr. Paxton to carry me to the door of the galley, and from what I could see I supposed that the vessel was attempting to come alongside the Panay, probably to take off our personnel. About that instant another storm of bombs fell both on the Panay and the merchant ship. The latter then abandoned her attempt to help the Panay. It should be remembered that attacking planes concentrated almost all their efforts on the Panay during at least the first half hour.

"By 2 p.m. it seemed unlikely to me that I should be able to save the ship. About 2:02 p.m. Ensign Bivorse returned and said he thought we should abandon ship, especially as he thought the job would take some time with only two small boats. Accordingly, I gave the order to abandon ship, and to start by sending the worst wounded ashore first. Boats contained only wounded except for the boats' crews, Chief Boatswain Mate Mahlmann, and several of the crew that had not been injured. They came to the galley to put me in the first boat. I protested against leaving the ship at this time, and was most unwilling to do so; but it appeared that they did not heed my protest because of my condition. With Mr. Paxton's assistance they carried me down to the deck, and laid me flat on my face across the bow of the motor sampan.

"I told Ensign Bivorse to tell Lieutenant Anders and the other officers that if the attack should cease I wanted Ensign Bivorse to remain on board with a small detail of about six uninjured men to do what they would to keep the ship from going down and that in any case Ensign Bivorse and his detail were to be the last to leave. I knew at that time that Ensign Bivorse was the only uninjured officer although suffering from shock and had most of his clothes blown off and believed that Lieutenant Anders and Lieutenant (jg) Geist were sufficiently injured to justify their leaving the ship before the last boatload. After arriving on shore I was informed both the motor sampan and pulling sampan had been machine-gunned by the attacking planes. Sometime thereafter I heard the sound of a motor launch in the river close to where we were hidden in the reeds. The launch stayed in our vicinity a few minutes and then left. I cannot say whether or not they attempted to search for us because I was keeping my men out of sight and had deliberately left no debris on the beach by which we could be traced. Shortly afterwards a second launch passed.

"About this time the planes started bombing the merchant vessels. At 2:25 p.m. they ceased bombing the Panay altogether. It was while they were bombing the Panay that two of the merchant vessels were able to get underway and beach themselves.

"With only two small boats available it took many return trips to take all the personnel off the ship. Starting at 2:05 p.m. we completed the operations at a little after 3:00 p.m. Sometime before the ship sank I heard the rattle of machine guns and was informed that an armed Japanese boat was firing on the Panay. I was subsequently informed that this boat had put several men on board who remained only a few minutes and then left. I was shortly informed that the ship sank with her colors still flying at 3:54 p.m. turning over to starboard.

"While on board the roar of the bomb explosions and the pieces of debris flying around made it impossible to keep any written record of the various hits, the damage sustained, or the injury to personnel.

"There was absolutely no panic. The orders I gave were carried out exactly. The ship had the normal Yangtze gunboat general quarters station bill. We had special details for air defense which involved using only our machine guns.

"The hull had many holes when abandoned and was shipping water rather rapidly. It would have been impossible to get the ship underway to beach her because her steaming boiler had been

ruptured. Lieutenant Anders, my executive officer, with great courage and perseverance maintained the fire of all our machine guns although he had been badly wounded almost immediately in the throat, and later in the arm and both hands. He was able however to keep his feet and maintained active charge.

"As already mentioned, I had my own abandon ship in the order of the worst wounded. First, I sent the boats to the nearest land which was covered by high reeds. I told the men that after they reached the beach they were to get in shore and hide in the reeds without, however, getting too far separated. After getting all the men off the ship and on the beach we found two Japanese planes flying fairly low overhead apparently looking for the Panay survivors. The reeds, however, apparently afforded sufficient cover to remain unseen. These planes subsequently departed but shortly later bombing attacks were made on the two merchant vessels which were by now beached on the bank opposite us. The third merchant vessel had already been sunk by bombs.

"We were on an island. Lt. Arthur L. Anders, my executive officer, was by this time badly weakened from loss of blood and Lieutenant (jg) Geist was also badly wounded in the leg. Ensign Bivorse had escaped actual injury but was suffering somewhat from shock. I felt that under the circumstances of our urgent condition and position that I should utilize the experience and mature judgment of Capt. Frank N. Roberts, U. S. Army, the Assistant Military Attaché to the American Embassy in China, who had come on board at Nanking. He had escaped injury and was most anxious as an officer to assist me in any way. His ability to speak Chinese was also a valuable factor. I therefore appointed him as my immediate representative to take active physical charge under my direction and orders as he gave were after consultation with me and by my authority and direction. I also acknowledge gratefully the kind and efficient assistance of Mr. Atcheson in the same way. It is my grateful duty to add that Captain Roberts' services were absolutely invaluable and it is impossible for me to express my full appreciation of them. I am sure that every member of the party would agree that his efficiency, kindness and tact, and his experience in handling an operation of this nature on shore greatly contributed to our final escape. Mr. Atcheson, who also speaks Chinese, agreed at my request to remain with the party to facilitate dealings with Chinese officials.

"At about 5:15 p.m. Second Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. J. Hall Paxton, who also speaks Chinese, left our party at my request to try to get a message through either by telephone or telegraph to the American Ambassador at Hankow, informing him of our plight.

"As already mentioned, after dark all able-bodied men tracked the launch carrying the wounded around the island close to the mainland on which we had found ourselves. In the meantime Mr. Paxton who had gone on ahead sent back coolie carriers from the village and they carried our wounded there. At this village we engaged more coolies and set out for the next village inland, Hoshien, which was five miles away and three miles away from the river bank. When we arrived at Hoshien about midnight we were received and treated with the greatest kindness by the Magistrate and all the Chinese there and were quartered in the hospital where we remained throughout the daylight. On Monday, December 13, Ensminger, Second Keeper 1st class, and Mr. Sandro Santini, Italian journalist, died from their injuries while we were there.

"At dark that evening, December 13 we set out for the next town, Haman, by junks which Captain Roberts had engaged. It was while we were at Haman, approximately twelve miles inland from the left (north) bank, that I received word of the American and British gunboats which had been sent to assist us and of the presence of a Japanese gunboat.

(Continued on Next Page)

Comdr. Hughes' Report (Continued from Preceding Page)

boat to guarantee us safety from further attacks. The Magistrate and the Chinese residents of the second village were just as helpful as those of the first. Finding the party and rendering medical aid, they were willing to have us in spite of the fact that they thought as we did that our presence among them would draw down bombing attacks from the Japanese planes.

"We left Hanshan about noon on December 14 in the same junks in which we had arrived and reached the Yangtze river about 9:45 p.m. that night. The entire party was on board the USS Oahu and HMS Ladybird by 1:00 a.m. December 15. All the passengers who were on board the Panay were there at their own request.

"I have no complaint to make regarding the conduct of any officer or enlisted man or any passenger. In my opinion everyone acted with fine courage and initiative. I consider that the action of my officers and crew in attempting to return the fire, rendering first aid, safely evacuating all personnel, transporting the wounded, keeping together and returning as one party with the dead and wounded is sufficient evidence of their courage, discipline and fortitude. I keenly regret that my own injury prevented me from observing individual acts of courageous conduct of which I feel certain, under the circumstances every officer and man performed both while on board ship and during the subsequent traveling ashore. I was particularly impressed by and grateful for the high morale and cheerful and faithful manner in which my officers and men assisted one another. I deem it my duty however to comment particularly upon the cool and courageous conduct of Lt. Arthur F. Anders, my executive officer, who though wounded in several places, unable to speak and suffering severe loss of blood, kept his feet, directed the fire and supervised the abandon ship. His conduct was an inspiration to all hands. I also consider that Lt. Clark G. Grazer, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy, our only doctor, who was fortunately not wounded, displayed coolness, ability and resourcefulness with his treatment of the many wounded both while under fire aboard ship and under very difficult conditions ashore. His untiring efforts and professional skill undoubtedly contributed greatly to reduce the seriousness of the injuries."

SECRETARY of the Navy Swanson has received the following finding of facts of the court of inquiry ordered to investigate the bombing and sinking of the USS Panay. These findings have been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

The Court finds as follows:

- "1. That on December twelfth, nineteen thirty-seven the USS Panay, a unit of the Yangtze patrol of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, was operating under lawful orders on the Yangtze River.
- "2. That the immediate mission of the USS Panay was to protect nationals, maintain communication between the U. S. Embassy, Nanking and office of the Ambassador at Hankow, provide a temporary office for the U. S. Embassy staff during the time when Nanking was greatly endangered by military operations, and to afford a refuge for American and other foreign nationals.
- "3. That due to intensive shell fire around Nanking the USS Panay had changed berth several times to avoid being hit, and on the morning of December 12, 1937, formed a convoy of Socony Vacuum Oil Company vessels principally the S. S. Meiping, Meishia and Melan and proceeded up river.
- "4. That adequate steps were taken at all times to assure that the Japanese authorities were informed of the movements of the USS Panay.
- "5. That in addition to her regular complement the USS Panay had on board at this time four members of the American embassy staff, four American nationals and five foreign nationals.
- "6. That at 9:40 A.M. while standing up river the USS Panay stopped in re-

sponse to a signal from a Japanese landing boat, a Japanese army boarding officer with guard went on board and was informed that the USS Panay and convoy were proceeding to anchorage twenty-eight miles above Nanking, no warning was given of any danger likely to be encountered.

"7. That at about 11:00 A.M. December 12, 1937, the USS Panay and convoy anchored in the Yangtze river in a compact group at about mileage two hundred twenty one above Woosung, twenty-eight miles above Nanking.

"8. That the USS Panay was painted white with buff upper works and stacks and displayed two large horizontal flags on her upper deck awnings plus large colors at her gaff.

"9. That the Socony Vacuum ships Meiping, Meishia and Melan each displayed numerous horizontal and vertical American flags all of large size.

"10. That at 1:30 the crew of the USS Panay were engaged in normal Sunday routine and were all on board except a visiting party of eight men on board the SS Meiping.

"11. That at about 1:38 P.M. three large Japanese twin motored planes in a Vee formation were observed at a considerable height passing overhead down river, at this time no other craft were in the near vicinity of the Panay and convoy and there was no reason to believe the ships were in a dangerous area.

"12. That without warning these three Japanese planes released several bombs one or two of which struck on or very close to the bow of the USS Panay and another which struck on or very close to the SS Meiping.

"13. That the bombs of the first attack did considerable damage to the USS Panay disabling the forward three inch gun seriously injuring the Captain and others, wrecking the pilot house and sick bay, disabling the radio equipment, and the steaming fireroom so that all power was lost and causing leaks in the hull, which resulted in the ship settling down by the head and listing to starboard, thereby contributing fundamentally to the sinking of the ship.

"14. That immediately thereafter a group of six single engined planes attacked from ahead diving singly and appearing to concentrate on the USS Panay. A total of about twenty bombs were dropped, many striking close aboard and creating by fragments and concussion great damage to the ship and personnel. These attacks lasted about twenty minutes during which time at least two of the planes attacked also with machine guns, one machine gun attack was directed against a ship's boat bearing wounded ashore causing several further wounds and piercing the boat with bullets.

"15. That during the entire attack the weather was clear with high visibility and little if any wind.

"16. That the planes participating in the attacks on the USS Panay and its convoy were unmistakably identified by their markings as being Japanese.

"17. That immediately after the first bomb struck, air defense stations were manned and the thirty-caliber machine gun battery opened fire and engaged the attacking planes throughout the remainder of the attack. The three-inch battery was not manned nor were any three-inch shells fired at any time, this was in accordance with the ship's air defense bill.

"18. That during the bombing many were injured by flying fragments and concussion and all suffered shock on the first bomb. The Captain suffered a broken hip and severe shock, soon thereafter Lieutenant Anders, executive officer was wounded by fragments in throat and hands losing power of speech, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Geist Engineer Officer received fragments in the legs, Ensign Biwerse had clothing blown off and was severely shocked, this included all the line officers of the ship, the Captain being disabled, the executive officer carried on his duties giving orders in writing. He issued instructions to get underway and to beach the ship. Extensive damage prevented getting underway.

"19. That at about 2:00 P.M., believing it impossible to save the ship and consid-

ering the number of wounded and the length of time necessary to transfer them ashore in two small boats, the Captain ordered the ship to be abandoned, this was completed by about 3:00 P.M. By this time the main deck was awash and the Panay appeared to be sinking.

"20. All severely wounded were transferred ashore in the first trips, the Captain protested in his own case. The executive officer when no longer able to carry on due to wounds left the ship on the next to last trip and Ensign Biwerse remained until the last trip.

"21. That after the Panay had been abandoned, Mahlmann, Chief Boatswain Mate, and Weimers, machinist mate first class, returned to the Panay in one of the ship's boats to obtain stores and medical supplies. While they were returning to the beach a Japanese power boat filled with armed Japanese soldiers approached close to the Panay, opened fire with a machine gun, went along side, boarded and left within five minutes.

"22. That at 3:54 P.M. the Panay, shortly after the Japanese boarding party had left, rolled over to the starboard and sank in from seven to ten fathoms of water, approximate latitude thirty degrees forty four minutes thirty seconds north longitude one hundred seventeen degrees twenty seven minutes east. Practically no valuable government property was salvaged.

"23. That after the Panay survivors had reached the left bank of the river the Captain, in view of his own injuries and the injuries and shock sustained by his remaining line officers and the general feeling that attempts would be made to exterminate the survivors, requested Captain F. N. Roberts, U. S. Army, who was not injured and who was familiar with land operations and the Chinese language, to act under his directions as his immediate representative. Captain Roberts functioned in this capacity until the return of the Panay survivors on board the USS Oahu on December 15, 1937, performing outstanding service.

"24. That Messrs. Atcheson and Paxton of the U. S. Embassy staff rendered highly valuable services on shore where their knowledge of the country and language, coupled with their resourcefulness and sound advice, contributed largely to the safety of the party.

"25. That after some fifty hours ashore, during which time the entire party suffered much hardship and exposure somewhat mitigated by the kindly assistance of the Chinese, they returned and boarded the USS Oahu and H. M. S. Ladybird.

"26. That from the beginning of an unprecedented and unlooked for attack of great violence until their final return, the ship's company and passengers of the USS Panay were subjected to grave danger and continuous hardship, their action under these conditions was in keeping with the best traditions of the naval service.

"27. That among the Panay passengers Mr. Sandra Sandri died of his injuries at 1:30, December 13, Messrs J. Hall Paxton, Emile Gassie and Roy Squires were wounded.

"28. That early in the bombing attacks the Standard Oil vessels got underway. Meiping and Meishia secured to a pontoon at the Kaiyuan wharf, the Melan was disabled and beached further down river on the left bank. All these ships received injuries during the first phases of the bombing. Serious fire on the Meiping were extinguished by the Panay visiting party of eight men who were unable to return to their ship.

"29. That after attacks on the Panay had ceased the Meiping and Meishia were further attacked by Japanese bombing planes, set on fire and destroyed. Just previous to this bombing Japanese army units on shore near the wharf attempted to avert this bombing by waving Japanese flags. They were not successful and received several casualties. It is known that Captain Carlson of the Melan was killed and that Messrs. Marshall, Vines, and Pickering, and Squires were wounded. Casualties among the Chinese crews of these vessels were numerous but cannot be fully determined.

"30. That the following members of the Panay crew landed on shore from

the Meiping after vainly attempting to extinguish oil and gasoline fires on board: V. F. Puckett, Chief Machinist's Mate, J. A. Granes, Gunner's Mate, 1 cl., J. A. Dirnhoffer, Seaman 1 cl., T. A. Coleman, Chief Pharmacist's Mate, J. A. Bonkowski, Gunner's Mate Third Class, R. L. Borwing, Electrician's Mate Third Class, J. L. Hedge, Fireman First Class, and W. T. Hoyle, Machinist's Mate Second Class. These men encountered Japanese soldiers on shore who were not hostile on learning they were Americans.

"31. That all of the Panay crew from the Meiping, except J. L. Hedge, fireman, 1 cl., remained in one group ashore until the following day when they were rescued by H. M. S. Bee. Hedge made his way to Wuhu and returned to Shanghai via Japanese naval plane on December 14.

"32. That in the searching for and rescuing the survivors, Rear Admiral Holt, Royal Navy, and the officers and men of H. M. S. Bee and H. M. S. Ladybird rendered most valuable assistance under trying and difficult conditions, thereby showing a fine spirit of helpfulness and cooperation.

"33. That Charles L. Ensminger, ship's cook, 1 cl., died at 1:30 P.M., December 13, at Holsien, China, from wounds received during the bombing of the USS Panay and that his death occurred in line of duty.

"34. That Edgar C. Hulsebus, Coxswain, died at 6:30 A.M., December 19, at Shanghai, China, from wounds received during the bombing of the USS Panay and that his death occurred in line of duty.

"35. That Lt. Comdr. James J. Hughes, Lt. Arthur F. Anders, Lt. (jg) John W. Geist, John H. Land, Chief Quartermaster Robert R. Hebard, fireman 1cl. Kenneth J. Rice, Electrician's Mate, 3d cl. Carl H. Birk, Electrician's Mate, 1 cl. Charles S. Schroyer, Seaman 1 cl. Alex Kozak, Machinist's Mate 2d cl. Peres D. Zeigler, ship's cook 3d cl., and Newton L. Davis, Fireman 1 cl. were seriously injured in line of duty.

"36. That Lt. Clark G. Grazer, MC, Ens. Denis H. Biwerse, Charles S. Adams, Radioman, 2nd cl., Tony Barba, ship's cook, 3rd cl., John A. Bonkowski, gunner's mate, 3rd cl., Ernest C. Branch, Fireman, 1st cl., Raymond L. Browning, Electrician's Mate 3rd cl., Walter Cheatham, Coxswain, Thomas A. Coleman, Chief Pharmacist's Mate, John A. Dirnhoffer, Seaman 1st cl., Yuan T. Erb, Mess Attendant 1st cl., Fred G. Fichtennayer, Carpenter's Mate 1st cl., Emory F. Fisher, Chief Watertender, Michael Gerent, Machinist's Mate 2nd cl., Cecil B. Green, Seaman 1st cl., John L. Hodge, Fireman 1st cl., Fon B. Hoffman, Watertender 2nd cl., Karl H. Johnson, Machinist's Mate 2nd cl., Carl H. Kerske, Coxswain, Peter H. Klumpers, Chief Machinist's Mate, William P. Lander, Seaman 1st cl., Ernest R. Mahlmann, Chief Boatswain's Mate, William A. McCabe, Fireman 1st cl., Stanley W. Meeowen, Seaman 1st cl., James H. Peck, Quartermaster 2nd cl., Reginald Peterson, Radioman 2nd cl., Vernon F. Puckett, Chief Machinist's Mate, King F. Sung, Mess Attendant 1st cl., Harry B. Tuck, Seaman 1st cl., Cleo E. Waxler, Boatswain's Mate 2nd cl., John T. Weber, Yeoman 1st cl., and Far Z. Wong, Mess Attendant 1st cl. were slightly injured in line of duty.

"The Court of Inquiry was composed of: Captain H. V. McKittrick, USN, Commander M. L. Deyo, USN, Lieutenant Commander A. C. J. Sabatol, USN, and Lieutenant C. J. Whiting, USN, Judge Advocate"

National Aviation Day

Air units of the Navy participated in the celebration of National Aviation Day on December 17.

Rear Adm. C. A. Blakeley, USN, Commander Carrier Division Two, Aircraft Battle Force, authorized planes under his jurisdiction to make commemorative flights. Planes of the Yorktown and Enterprise squadrons are now fitting out at Norfolk, Va., and were used for this purpose. The flights took place on the anniversary date, Dec. 17, at 10:30 a. m., at Kitty Hawk, N. C.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Proposed Infantry Division Reorganization—While Maj. Gen. James K. Parsons, USA, and his staff at San Antonio are busily engaged in studying and evaluating the data derived from the tests of the proposed infantry division, considerable interest is shown among all the arms and services in the various phases of the proposed organization.

For one thing, there remains a wide difference of opinion as to whether the Infantry machine guns should be combined in a separate battalion or should be distributed as integral parts of the rifle battalions. As these weapons are usually attached to the rifle battalions in combat many battalion commanders believe they should be an integral part of it. However, there is quite a school of thought holding that machine gun units would be better trained and more efficient, and more easily replaced, if grouped in a special battalion even though they are frequently parceled out for combat.

There are those who advocate reducing the number of rifle companies in a rifle battalion from four to three, making a place for a machine gun company in the battalion and at the same time tending to correct the proportion of artillery to infantry. On the other hand, there are a number who feel that the rifle strength of the division should not be so reduced.

As to evacuation of casualties by motor, there is some sentiment toward accomplishing this largely by rear echelons sending forward for casualties, thus permitting some reduction in the strength and ambulances of the Medical Battalion. Unless there is a material reduction in motors, many hold, the motor maintenance element should be increased to enable the division to keep its vehicles rolling. Others advocate that only minor maintenance be provided for in the division.

As to supply, motors have been a revelation. In the test the supply system stood up well. Motors can supply at a much greater distance than was formerly believed possible. In some instances, vehicles, in a 24-hour period with change of drivers, made 150 miles carrying troops and then 170 miles bringing up supplies. Over how long a period this could be sustained was not determined by test.

Whether the Cavalry reconnaissance squadron should remain a part of the division or be attached to it when needed, is the subject of considerable discussion, but there is general agreement that the division operating alone needs such a squadron.

Army shows speedy judicial system—Federal and State law enforcement officials might well consult the Army in their efforts to speed up court procedure, the report of Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Judge Advocate General of the Army, reveals.

During the year 1937, according to tables in the report, an average of 36 days elapsed between the arrest of the accused and sentence or acquittal in 2,223 general courts-martial cases throughout the United States and its foreign possessions. As this figure did not include summary courts-martial, usually disposed of in a day or two, it may be seen that the oft criticized delays in American justice does not apply in the Army.

The "crime rate" in the Army has been steadily dropping during the past decade despite a slight up-turn in the past year or two, when large numbers of recruits were taken into the service, the report shows. From a high of 46 men per thousand tried by general court-martial in 1928, the rate dropped to 10 in 1935 and went up to slightly more than 12 the past year.

John Paul Jones House—With proper public support, the John Paul Jones House seems destined to be saved for posterity by the Naval Historical Foundation, according to latest indications. The report of the Department of Interior's investigating committee, appointed to ascertain the authenticity of the house, will be made shortly after Jan. 1, and officials of the Naval Historical Foundation are assured that the report will be satisfactory.

The publicity campaign to raise the balance of the money needed to rehabilitate the old Fredericksburg house will begin immediately upon the rendering of the report by the Department of the Interior.

The Foundation has been in receipt of several communications anent the discovery of relics of John Paul Jones and the men who served under him, and the Foundation feels sure that it will be in a position to establish a comprehensive collection of John Paul Jones mementoes in the house upon the occasion of its opening as a historical museum.

Many ranking officers of the Navy have expressed themselves as wholly in sympathy with the movement afoot, and have pledged wholehearted support of the Foundation in establishing the first museum of American Revolutionary War Naval History in this country.

It is also felt in authoritative quarters that President Roosevelt will issue a statement recommending the project shortly after the new year.

U. S. Fleet Maneuvers—"Fleet problem No. 19," maneuvers scheduled by the Navy Department for the United States Fleet, are scheduled to be held March 15-April 24, Navy Department officials announced, but there has been considerable discussion of the likelihood of making this date earlier.

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, on the occasion of his trip to Washington as a member of the recently dissolved selection board, spent some time with the Secretary of the Navy, Claude Swanson, and Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, in formulating plans for these maneuvers.

Coming as they do at a time when tension is great in the Far East, the exact nature of the problem to be presented is unknown. The only official information available in Washington is to the effect that the Fleet will be split up into two groups, designated the black and the blue units, with orders to proceed to certain designated points to test the mettle of men and ships, under war conditions.

The games will be held, as far as can be determined, in the area bounded by Alaska, Hawaii and Samoa, one of the Pacific's "major strategic defensive areas."

Anticipating a Japanese protest because of the proximity of the area to Japan, the Navy Department has announced that the fleet will not pass the 180th meridian.

Officials said that inasmuch as the maneuvers had been scheduled for some time, there was absolutely no grounds for worry on the part of Japan because of the concentration of Naval men-of-war.

Regulars and Reserves in Rifle Matches—The programs for the National Military Rifle and Pistol Gallery Championships of the National Rifle Association are now in the hands of all organization commanders. The program follows closely the set-up of last year, which drew a total of 226 company teams and 48 regimental teams.

Separate awards and championships are offered for the various class divisions of the Regular Army, the Marine Corps, the National Guard, the Naval Militia and the Marine Corps Reserves. Matches include three separate competitions, all with .22 caliber rifles at a range of 50 feet: Regimental Team, open to teams of ten shooting members, captain and coach, all from the same regiment; Company Team, open to teams of five shooting members, captain and coach, all from the same company, and the Individual event, open to all officers and enlisted men. The Company Team Match is to be fired January 1 to 31, inclusive; the Regimental Team Match, February 1 to 28 inclusive; the Individual Match, January 1 to February 28, inclusive. Individual entries are \$1.00 and all team matches, \$5.00. All entries should be mailed directly to the Postal Match Division, National Rifle Association, 816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. Entry in the National Matches automatically qualifies competitors for the various special events staged in conjunction with it.

Health of the Army—Reviewing the health of the Army for the four weeks ending Sept. 24, 1937, the office of the Surgeon General states that Statistical reports for the month indicate that the health of the troops in the United States was better this month than at any time during the year. No disease outbreaks of any proportion were reported from any place in the country. The admission rates for all diseases and for injuries were lower than in August. The amount of communicable diseases was considerably less than during any previous month. The training camp season was practically concluded in this month and the troops have gone through this period with but little interference from epidemic diseases.

The outbreak of septic sore throat reported from the Presidio of Monterey in August continued into the first week in September, no new cases being reported thereafter. The epidemic was concluded with no fatalities. The occurrence of malaria was considerable during July, August and September of 1936, but during 1937 the rates throughout the entire summer and early fall have been much less than they were in the previous year, and it now seems probable that the year will be concluded with the total amount of malaria remaining rather small. The venereal disease rate was slightly higher than in August, but not materially so. The prevalence of venereal disease is usually greater in the summer months and while that has been true this year also, the rates have been below the average for the period 1931-1935. The inclusion of "New" and "Long" cases in these reports which began in July has not brought about any particular increase in the rate. The highest venereal rate this month was in the Fourth Corps Area, the second highest in the Eighth, and the lowest rate in the First.

The admission rates for injuries by corps areas range between 86 in the Fourth and 159 in the Sixth.

The average number of patients per week remaining under treatment during the month was slightly lower than during August, with a small corresponding decrease on this basis in the non-effective rate (27.2).

Examination for the Medical Corps, Regular Army—An examination will be held March 14-18, 1938, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of qualifying candidates for appointment as First Lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Regular Army, to fill vacancies occurring during the fiscal year 1939. The examination is open to all male graduates of acceptable medical schools who have completed one year's internship in an approved hospital and who will not be over 32 years of age at the time it will be possible to tender a commission.

The examination will be conducted by boards of medical officers convened throughout the United States and will consist of a physical examination, a written examination in professional subjects, and a determination of the candidates' adaptability for military service. Licentiate of the National Board of Medical Examiners may be exempted from the written professional examination.

Full information and application blanks will be furnished upon request addressed to The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C. Applications will not be considered after Feb. 26, 1938.

Analyzes Japanese Navy—Analyzing the Japanese Navy as to size, design of ship and competence of personnel, Mr. Hector C. Bywater, noted British naval writer, concludes that it is "a combatant force of the first rank, whose personnel and material conform with the highest standards." Writing in the December issue of *The Navy*, organ of the British Navy League, Mr. Bywater states that Japanese naval constructors are no longer "copyists" but have developed original designs of probable soundness, that its personnel are competent and spend much time in training at sea, and from known facts and assumptions as to her building program decides that her fleet will soon have a strength comparable to any in the world. Because of her lack of commitments outside of Far Eastern waters and physical position, the British authority is of the opinion that the Mikado's Navy "might well prove invincible" as long as she fought in her own waters.

Pointing to the secrecy which has been thrown around Japanese naval construction, Mr. Bywater states: "Not only is the Press forbidden to refer to new construction, but the Japanese Parliament has been told not to ask questions on this subject and to confine itself to voting the money for naval programmes of which it must expect no details. In these singular circumstances, it is idle to speculate on the number and types of men-of-war now under construction in Japan. All that is known definitely is that the Government and private yards are exceptionally busy."

Further, he declares that Japan realizes that her communications with the mainland of Asia are "vital arteries, the severance of which would spell national death" and therefore her Navy receives very especial attention in the preparation of the national budget. In the light of information available he sums up her naval strength, built and building, as follows:

"Assuming it to be true that the battleship *Hiei*, demilitarized under the Naval Treaty of 1930, has since been restored to full fighting power, Japan now possesses two capital ships ready, and probably has at least two further units under construction. Just before the curtain of secrecy descended it was authoritatively announced that future construction would be mainly in the direction of light surface craft and submarines, but this, of course, cannot be accepted as definite. Always in the past Japan has remained staunch to the big ship, and there is no reason to doubt that she will make strenuous efforts to maintain her strength in this class.

"Aircraft carriers are pretty certain to be included in the new programme, for the Japanese Navy attaches great importance to air power and has already built up an aviation service which, with a reputed strength of more than 600 first-line machines, is second only to that of the United States Navy.

"New heavy cruisers, armed with 8-in. guns, are probably being built to supplement the 12 ships of this class already in service, for it is not to be supposed that Japan will rest content with her present inferiority in this type as against the United States, which has 18 such vessels. Six 8,500-ton cruisers, mounting the imposing armament of 15 6.1-in. guns, are completed or building, and others have no doubt been laid down. Even if no more than four new cruisers are in hand, Japan will soon have a fleet of 40 cruising ships, most of which are modern. Exclusive of the new construction she has 115 destroyers, all save four of which are of post-war design. Her known strength in submarines is 64 boats, a large proportion of which are big, ocean-going vessels said to have been specially constructed for long-range cruising. With ships constituting the 'fringes of the fleet,' such as torpedo boats, minelayers and sweepers, aircraft tenders and depot ships, the navy is well provided."

Declaring that the two things that Japan most fears are a resurgence of Russian naval power in the Pacific and the development by the United States of "a strategic bridge across the Pacific with Hawaii and the Philippines or Guam, as its terminals. Mr. Bywater ponders why she withdrew from the 1936 London Naval Conference when the United States was willing to renew the 1922 treaty on Western Pacific naval bases. Japan, however, chose to "sacrifice everything to 'saving face,'" he states "with the result that the United States is now gradually planting a series of stepping-stones across the Pacific and may in a few years' time be in a position to concentrate powerful aero-naval forces in the Eastern Seas."

As to the Soviets, Mr. Bywater is inclined to discount reports of Russian naval strength in the Far East, but declares that it "is definitely established" that "Russia has massed very large air forces on the Siberian coast, and that even now many of the Japanese industrial centres are within their reach." "Thus, for the first time since the Great War," he concludes, "Japan is becoming vulnerable to direct attack."

"Is it not possible that recognition of this truth impelled her to make war on China, with the double purpose of extending and consolidating her economic dominion on the mainland and making sure that China will be in no condition to intervene when the long-awaited Russo-Japanese struggle begins," he asks. "One need be neither seer nor alarmist to predict, with some confidence, that Japan will not rest until she has secured her flank by eliminating the menace which Vladivostok unquestionably represents."

Discussing the caliber of the Japanese ships and personnel, the British writer says:

"In the past Japan was necessarily a copyist in naval technique, but today her entire fleet bears the stamp of native originality. None of her modern ships is a slavish imitation of some foreign type. Her constructors are second to none in enterprise, and they seem, in fact, to be working on principles peculiarly their own. On paper their designs tend to be overloaded with armament and tophamper, but apart from the capsize of a new torpedo boat in 1934, this apparent defiance of the laws of stability does not appear to have been penalized.

"British officers whose service in the Far East has brought them into contact with the Japanese Navy are, as a rule, impressed by its general air of competence, though doubts are expressed as to whether its technical equipment is up to date in all respects. The Japanese themselves declare that their fleet probably spends more time in training at sea than any other. On the whole it is prudent to accept the Japanese Navy at its face value—that is to say, as a combatant force of the first rank, whose personnel and material conform with the highest standards.

"It is sometimes remarked that Japan has never yet had to fight a first-class naval power, and that her spectacular victories in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 were gained over an enemy who was palpably inferior in leadership, training, and material. While that may be true enough, it is well to remember that throughout the war in question—and particularly in the Tsushima campaign—the Japanese Navy was not only handled with rare skill but gave so many proofs of its high efficiency that it would, in all likelihood, have given a good account of itself against a fleet much more formidable than the Russian, which was painfully deficient in almost everything except dogged courage."

More Chaplains Needed

The need for additional chaplains to adequately promote the religious work of the Army was stressed by Col. Alva J. Brasted, Chief of Chaplains of the Army, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, made public this week.

Chaplain Brasted made the following observations:

"1. That it would facilitate the work of Regular Army chaplains if a special rating were authorized for chaplains' assistants.

"2. That more chaplains are needed to adequately promote the religious work of the Army. Some 20 posts, ranging in population from 300 to more than 1,000, are without chaplains. There have been repeated requests for more chaplains in the Hawaiian Department and for many stations not having chaplains. Each of several large posts, now served by one chaplain, should have two.

"3. That more garrison chapels are needed. This observation is confirmed by many Inspector General reports. The increased attendance at religious services, the obviously growing interest and cooperation in the chaplains' work, and many more facts that might be stated evidence the great practical value of the beautiful and well appointed Army chapel.

"4. That authority to call Reserve Chaplains for indefinite periods of duty at Regular Army stations would greatly advance the interests of the chaplains' work, and of the service, as follows: a. by providing for a needed religious ministry at posts not now having chaplains assigned them; b. by pro-

viding stations with chaplains during the interim occasioned by foreign service assignments; c. by providing needed training for the Reserve Chaplains thus called for duty.

"5. That it would increase the efficiency of the chaplains on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps and make for better results in the chaplains' work if provision were made as follows:

"a. For a more uniform and more adequate method of transportation for chaplains.

"b. For the increase of Reserve Chaplains on active duty in the camps from the ratio of one for each eight companies to one for each five companies.

"c. For the discontinuance of the policy of rotation and of limiting service to 18 months or two years, thus making it possible to secure and to retain for the Service the most efficient chaplains. The uncertainty caused by the present policy is driving from the CCC many of our most experienced and most efficient Reserve Chaplains.

"6. That all the Chaplains of the many denominations on active duty in the Army and CCC are working together harmoniously and enjoying good fellowship, thus setting an example which should be emulated by clergymen everywhere.

"7. That the chaplains on duty both at the Regular Army posts and stations and in the CCC camps are rendering a commendable service. The high efficiency ratings given them (and they are rated by their commanding officers and not by chaplains) indicate that they are serving in a very efficient manner. The Chief of Service is pleased that both the Regular Army and CCC chaplains have set before themselves the goal of character,

and accordingly their programs are most comprehensive embracing the many factors which have to do with the building of character, including not only religious services, and other work generally considered as altogether religious, but also athletics and educational, social and recreational activities.

"8. That there is an increasing demand on the part of National Guard chaplains for a closer and more official relationship between the chaplains of the National Guard and the office of the Chief of Chaplains. It is hoped that this closer relationship may be consummated, so that the office of the Chief of Chaplains may be of greater service to the chaplains of the National Guard.

"This report is submitted with a definite conviction that the office of the Chief of Chaplains is of increasing importance to the Army, the Corps of Chaplains, and the public at large."

In discussing the work in the CCC Colonel Brasted reported that "It is the opinion of the Chief of Service that the enrollees of the CCC generally are attending religious services more, and receiving more religious instruction than if they were living in their home communities." * * * Thousands of young men who did not attend religious services in the home community are regular attendants in the camp. Many who scorned religion are now ardent supporters of it. As never before these enrollees have come to appreciate the value of the true religion as indispensable to proper self-development and the possession of the abundant life."

Navy Building Program

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, said this week that next year's Navy budget would be from twenty-five to fifty million dollars higher than the current year's appropriations and would provide for laying down 22 new ships.

A new authorization bill providing six additional auxiliary ships also will be submitted by the Administration, Senator Walsh said, part of a Navy Department program which over a period of ten years will supply the U. S. Fleet with 60 fast new auxiliaries—tanks, repair ships, mine sweepers, store ships, and aircraft, submarine and destroyer tenders.

"The new Navy budget will provide for beginning construction of 22 ships of all types," the Naval Committee chairman told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, "I am not at liberty to give the details of the program, but it will include two battle-ships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries. The estimates will be 25 to 50 million higher than last year's bill."

Senator Walsh said he "had no information" as to the Administration's intentions on building beyond the old treaty limits. The present law, he pointed out, permits the building of ships to maintain the Navy at these strengths in under-age ships. The program under which 22 ships would be laid down next year, he emphasized, is in accordance with the regular replacement plan contemplated by the Vinson-Trammell Act, and has no reference to the strained international situation created by the sinking of the Panay. Construction of any additional ships to build the Fleet beyond the old treaty limits—as other powers are doing—would require a new authorization bill to be passed by Congress.

The only proposed ship authorization bill of which he has any knowledge, Senator Walsh said, is a one year auxiliary ship program totaling six vessels. The proposed measure, with the act passed last year for six ships, are a part of a 60 vessel program to fill the Navy's peacetime requirements for ships to service the fighting fleet. There have been reports, especially prevalent within the past two weeks, of a new naval building program, including not only speeding up the present replacement program but also involving a new authorization bill to permit building beyond the old treaty limits.

The 22 ships to be laid down under funds to be provided in the naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning next July 1, it is understood from other sources, includes two battleships, to cost about \$60,000,000 each to replace the Texas and Oklahoma; two light cruisers, of 7,500 tons mounting six-inch guns, costing about \$16,000,000 each, to replace the Omaha and Milwaukee; eight replacement destroyers, costing about \$5,000,000;

six replacement submarines, costing about \$8,000,000 each; and four auxiliary ships, a 9,000 ton submarine tender, a 600 ton mine sweeper, a 1,150 ton fleet tug, and an 8,000 ton oiler, to cost at least \$27,000,000. The cost of the 22 ships will total about \$255,000,000, to be spread over three or four years.

Urges Auto Allowances

Representative Melvin J. Maas, ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, this week gave his unqualified endorsement to the proposal to establish an allowance for members of the Armed Service who use their private automobiles on Government service and declared that he would press for legislation on the subject at the next session of Congress.

"I am well acquainted with the situation in the Services," said Congressman Maas, commander of a Marine Corps Reserve aviation squadron. "If officers did not use their personal automobiles for official duties, business would be at a stand-still at practically every post in the country. Almost every officer and non-commissioned officer of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps has an automobile and many of them use them to carry out their daily duties. I am convinced that there should be some allowance established to compensate them for this contribution to the Government."

Congressman Maas recalled that in his home city of St. Paul, Minn., officials were allowed mileage by the municipal government for using their private cars on city business, fifty dollars a month being the usual payment. A flat sum paid to all officers who must use their automobiles on Government business, however, was deemed more practical in the case of the Armed Services by Colonel Maas. Commanding officers of posts could certify the officers whose duties require them to use their cars, he said.

Other members of Congress have declared that Service personnel should be compensated when their duties require that they use their personal cars regularly on Government business and that the matter should be studied at the coming session. Last week, Representative J. Joseph Smith, D. of Conn., a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, suggested that the War Department make a study of the matter and report to the Committee. Representative Andrew J. May, D. of Ky., who probably will be chairman of the group next session, has stated that he would look with favor on some form of an allowance if a practicable plan could be worked out. Several members of the military and naval appropriations subcommittees are also interested in the question, including Representative J. Buell Snyder, D. of Pa., chairman of the Army group.

Representative Maas said that while he feels it would be better for some member of the House Military Committee to introduce a bill on the subject—as such a measure applying to all services would go to that committee—he declared that he intends to introduce legislation if no one else comes forward.

Hold Christmas Party

Federal Services Finance Corporation entertained a party of forty-eight, being its employees and a few friends at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Thursday evening, December 23.

After dinner was served an envelope containing a check equivalent to one month's salary was distributed to each employee and each received a present consisting of some kind of toy which later was turned over to the Gordon Hittentmark Toy Fund.

The Board of Directors of this company declared its fifty-third dividend at its monthly meeting held on the 14th instant, consisting of \$1.50 per share on its preferred and 50c regular and 50c extra on its common capital stock, both were paid on the 21st instant.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

Signal Corps Reserve

A new printing of Army Regulations No. 140-38, pertaining to the Officers' Reserve Corps, Signal Corps, has been issued and is now available for distribution. This new pamphlet supersedes AR 140-38 of July 22, 1936.

The new print is divided into three sections: I. General information; II. Minimum qualifications for appointment and promotion; III. Qualifications, scopes, texts, and other pertinent information.

The principle differences between the old and the new regulations are contained in the qualifications for appointment and promotion, which are clarified. The stated number of years experience in civilian occupations as a qualification for promotion has been eliminated in most instances, because of the number of changes in occupations made by some reservists, but, of course, may be taken into consideration in making promotions.

Marine Corps Reserves

A battalion council of administration and NCO council of administration for the Fifth Marine Battalion, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, are created in a general order posted by Capt. William W. Stickney, executive officer, Washington, D. C.

The battalion council of administration will furnish advice and counsel to the commanding officer on such military and social matters as he may wish to refer to it. The members of the council are:

Capt. William W. Stickney, chairman; Capt. Charles B. Nerren, Capt. Ralph M. King, Capt. John W. Augustine, Lieut. John E. Fondahl, Lieut. James A. Hennessey, Lieut. Otho L. Rogers, Lieut. Henderson A. Melville.

The NCO council of administration,

with Battalion Sergt. Major Harry E. Volkman as chairman, consists of:

First Sergt. Harry W. Warner, First Sergt. Myron E. Thompson, First Sergt. Morris J. Lichtenberg, Acting First Sergt. Company "C," First Sergt. Samuel Winfield, First Sergt. James W. Crawford, First Sergt. James R. Miller, First Sergt. Dewey C. Graham.

Each of the councils will hold regular meetings and will supervise the functions of the post exchange, discuss all matters referred to it by the commanding officer, and will submit proper recommendations. They will also audit the books and records of the organization.

Reports on Naval Reserve

In discussing the Fleet Naval Reserve, Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews in his report as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, states:

"During the fiscal year 1937, the 149 Fleet Divisions, with a strength of 830 officers and 9,763 men, were maintained, and in addition 31 Aviation Divisions of 175 officers and 698 men were undergoing training at 13 different Reserve Air Bases.

"Many of the organizations of the Fleet Naval Reserve are also organizations of the Naval Militias of the various States. The States having Naval Militia organizations are as follows:

New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and California.

Merchant Marine Reserve

Particular emphasis was laid upon the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve in the report, and the designs and functions of this body, as well as the work accomplished to date are outlined as follows:

"The Merchant Marine Naval Reserve is composed of licensed officers of the American Merchant Marine following the sea as a profession, and serving on vessels of certain characteristics, who have made application for this class of the Naval Reserve. During this year, funds were obtained after some years' effort in the appropriations for the training of 100 officers and 120 enlisted men of this class of the Reserve during the fiscal year 1938. At the present time this class is composed exclusively of officers, but, commencing July 1, 1937, efforts will be made to enlist the 120 men in order to provide them two weeks' training duty with pay along with the 100 officers. The officers are encouraged to take correspondence courses in various professional subjects, and to perform voluntary training duty on vessels of the Navy, without pay or allowances. A total of 850 officers have completed one or more of these courses. At present 168 are enrolled. Very few however volunteer for the training duty without pay or allowances.

"There are now 3,485 officers in this class, an increase of 58 during the year. Ships of the American Merchant Marine may be warranted by the Secretary of the Navy to fly the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve flag, if they are designated as suitable for use as Naval Auxiliaries in time of war, and if the master or commanding officer, and not less than 50 per cent of the officers are members of the Naval Reserve. 226 ships have been so granted permission to fly the Reserve flag."

Duty Performed

Statistics on the number of tours of training duty performed by officers and men of the Naval Reserve during the fiscal year 1937 are as shown in the table below.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Officers, Fleet Reserve, Seagoing | 875 |
| Officers, Volunteer Reserve, Seagoing | 950 |
| Men, Fleet Reserve, Seagoing | 8,041 |
| Men, Volunteer Reserve, Seagoing | 761 |
| Officers, Fleet Reserve, Aviation | 182 |
| Officers, Volunteer Reserve, Aviation | 138 |
| Men, Fleet Reserve, Aviation | 643 |
| Men, Volunteer Reserve, Aviation | 84 |
| Total Officers, All Classes | 2,145 |
| Total Men, All Classes | 9,529 |

Training Corps

In his report, Admiral Andrews gave impetus to the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, units of which are maintained in various schools and colleges in the United States. Calling graduates of this course "excellent wartime officer material," he said that they were "second only to Annapolis." A summary of the work of this part of the Naval Reserve, is quoted from the Bureau of Navigation report as follows.

"Officer material for the Naval Reserve is provided in part by the Naval Reserve Off-

cers' Training Corps. This is composed of college students at several universities, who, though not regularly members of the Naval Reserve, pursue a course of study which will fit them for commissions therein.

"Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps Units are maintained at the following universities or schools: University of California, University of Washington, Georgia School of Technology, Northwestern University, Harvard University, and Yale University. The total allowed number of students has been 1,200, approximately 200 at each university, but legislation has very recently been enacted authorizing an enrollment of 2,400. It is planned to establish Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps Units at other institutions, as yet undetermined, these units to begin operation in the fiscal year 1939.

"The course of study in naval science and tactics averages four hours a week for four years (not including preparation time), plus at least one summer practice cruise in a combatant ship. The subjects taught are nautical astronomy and navigation, electrical and marine engineering, infantry, ordnance and gunnery, seamanship and communications, naval history, military law, aviation and administration. Upon completion of the course and the award of a college degree, the student is eligible for commissioning in the United States Naval Reserve, United States Marine Corps Reserve, or for appointment as Aviation Cadet. A few graduates are not commissioned due to physical deficiencies. Some undergraduates are appointed Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, under a special law rendering them eligible; a few of the graduates become officers of the Supply Corps and Marine Corps. The calibre and ability of the graduates is very high; they are considered excellent wartime officer material, second only to graduates of the Naval Academy.

"Freshmen and Sophomores of the West Coast universities cruised this year in the USS Colorado to the Territory of Hawaii and to the vicinity of Howland Island to assist in the search for the lost flyers, Amelia Earhart and Captain Noonan; the juniors cruised in destroyers to Alaska. Students of the other universities cruised in destroyers to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica.

Nat. Guard to West Point

Appointment of 27 members of the National Guard to take the March 1, 1938 entrance examination with a view to admission to the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1938 was announced this week as follows:

John Paul Crowley, Cpl. Hq. Det., Special Troop, 29th Div., Washington, D. C.

Lawrence Lofton Cobb, Cpl., Bty. B, 118th FA, Ft. Screven, Ga.

Daniel E. Teberg, Cpl., Hq. Bty. & C. Tn. 2d Bn., 124th FA, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Anderson South, Pvt., 33d Sig. Co., Special Tr., 33d Div., Chicago, Ill.

George Williams, Jr., Pvt. 2d cl. Bty. A, 124th FA, Evanston, Ill.

Homer Rodolphus Majors, Jr., Cpl. Co. E, 156th Inf., Shreveport, La.

Phillip Marshall Costain, Pvt., Co. 206th Inf., Moorhead, Minn.

Joseph John Schmidt, Jr., Pvt. Hq. Co., 135th Inf., Minneapolis.

Jack C. Cockrell, Pvt., Co. D, 110th Engrs., Kansas City, Mo.

Robert A. Peterson, Pvt., Co. E, 163d Inf., Culbertson, Mont.

George Raymond Bolton, Pvt., 1st Cl., Bty. A, 182d FA, 158th S. Cavalry Ave., Detroit.

Donald F. Powell, Pvt., Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn., 112th FA, Newark, N. J.

Harry Arnold Rosengard, Pvt., Co. K, 113th Inf., Jersey City, N. J.

Leon Bilstein, Pvt. 1st Cl., Hq. Det. 27th Div., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Lewis S. Bostwick, Jr., Pvt. Co. K, 14th Inf., Baldwin, L. I.

Raymond G. Grim, Pvt., Co. H, 108th Inf., Rochester, N. Y.

Thomas P. Iulucci, Pvt. Co. G, 10th Inf., Cooperstown, N. Y.

Jacob Kevmel, Pvt., Co. H, 108th Inf., Rochester, N. Y.

John R. Sears, Pvt. 1st Cl., Hq. Co., 165th Inf., New York City.

Laurence G. Sibbers, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. K, 14th Inf., Baldwin, L. I.

Michael Zubon, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. I, 108th Inf., Auburn, N. Y.

Pete Daniel Pavick, Sgt. Co. I, 162d Inf., Bend, Ore.

Frederick Weston Hyde, Jr., Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. F, 105th QM Regt., c/o Maj. F. W. Hyde, Mil. Dept., Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville.

Warren J. Lane, Pvt. 1st Cl., Hq. Bty., 61st FA Brig., San Antonio, Tex.

Warren C. Sleeper, Pvt. 1st Cl., MG Troop, 124 Cav., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

William T. Hamilton, Jr., Pvt., Hq. Det., 36th Div., Washington, D. C.

Edward Dent Saxon, Cpl. Co. C, 161st Inf., Spokane, Wash.

Other Appointments

Thomas Edward Moore, Jr., c/o Shenandoah

Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.

Michel Andre George Robinson, The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.

Victor Vaughan Taylor, Jr., 1805 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Va.

Joseph H. Rapier, 502 Florence Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

27 Medical Reserve Officers Win Appointments in Regular Service

As the result of an examination held Sept. 13 to 17, 1937, the following named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps have been found qualified and have been tendered appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Regular Army:

Joseph Pease Russell, Capt., Med.-Res., 230 North Middle St., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Elmer Deloss Gray, Capt., Med.-Res., Hq. 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga.

Erling Severus Fugelso, Capt. Med.-Res., Ft. Meade, S. D.

Paul Alexander Paden, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Station Hospital, Ft. McClellan, Ala.

David Fisher, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., (CCC).

Henry McClellan Greenleaf, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Ft. Banks, Mass., (CCC).

Robert Reed Kelley, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich., (CCC).

Henry George Moehring, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., CCC Camp F-5, Co. 712, Grand Marais, Minn.

Henry Armand Kind, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Ft. Adams, Rhode Island, (CCC).

John Henry Taber, Capt., Med.-Res., Station Hospital, Jefferson Bks., St. Louis, Mo.

George John Matt, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., CCC Camp F-31-M, James, New Mexico.

Patrick Ignatius McShane, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Station Hospital, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., (CCC).

Louis Samuel Leland, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., 66 Co. CCC, Trout Lake, Mich.

Andres Gilberto Oliver, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Station Hospital, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Earl Cranston Lowry, Capt., Med.-Res., Station Hospital, Ft. McClellan, Ala., (CCC).

Eugene Richard Inwood, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Veterans Hospital, North Chicago, Ill.

Clifford Lewis Graves, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Station Hospital, Ft. McClellan, Ala., (CCC).

Clark Batchelder Williams, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.

John Robert Woodruff, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., 18 Meridian Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Walter Joseph Reedy, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., 1045 Monroe Ave., Scranton, Pa.

William Clark Cooper, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Univ. of Va. Med. School, University, Va.

Henry Clay Vedder, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., 143 Van Buren St., Washington, D. C.

George Zalkan, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., 1064 Tamarac St., Denver, Colo.

Albert Willard Kuske, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., Veterans Adm. Facility, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Leon Joseph Numalville, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., 3224 Avenue S., Galveston, Tex.

Jay James Palmer, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., 3531 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

William Maurice Jackson, 1st Lt., Med.-Res., John Gaston Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

New York ROTC

The second annual mid-winter review of the R. O. T. C. unit of the College of the City of New York, the largest voluntary unit in the United States, was held Dec. 14 in the 102d Engineers Armory, New York City.

The full unit, 800 strong, led by the R. O. T. C. band, resplendent in snappy new uniforms, took part in the maneuvers before 2,000 guests, including parents and friends of the Cadets. A drill by Company D of the Pershing Rifles, national fraternity for basic R. O. T. C. students, featured the program.

The reviewing party consisted of Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York; Col. Oliver Prescott Robinson, head of the department of military science and tactics of the college; Col. Robert C. Cotton, Fort Wadsworth; Maj. Edwin D. Griff, USA-Ret.; Capt. Robert B. Zinser, USN; Capt. Stephen Parker, department quartermaster of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of New York State; Capt. Philip S. Tilden, of the Old Guard of the City of New York, and a detail of members of the same organization.

The drill of the Pershing Rifles was headed by Mehrtens, acting as captain; John R. Hane, acting first lieutenant, and Roy Huntington, acting second lieutenant.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 341)

To the 18th Field Artillery—1st Lts. Harry C. Porter and Charles P. Westpheling.
To the 77th Field Artillery—1st Lts. John B. Belshline and Roderick L. Carmichael, jr.
1st Lt. Louis T. Heath, from Ft. Sill, Okla., Jan. 20, to 68th Field Artillery (Mech.), Ft. Knox, Ky.

The following from duty with organization at Ft. Sill, Okla., indicated, to Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, for duty as students in the advanced course in communications, starting Jan. 22, 1938:

From 1st Field Artillery—1st Lts. Roland C. Bower, jr., Francis G. Hall, Walter F. Gallup and Paul W. Steinbeck.

From 18th Field Artillery—1st Lts. Orlando C. Troxel, jr. and Horace K. Whalen.
From 77th Field Artillery—1st Lts. Louis V. Hightower, Gordon W. Seaward.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CA.
Lt. Col. Charles R. Finley, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, to 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Closen H. Tenney, from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., to office, Asst. Secretary of War, Washington, June 25.

The resignation of Capt. Lloyd Shepard of his commission is accepted.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.
Col. Charles K. Nilsen, from 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga., Jan. 15, to OR, Charleston, W. Va.

Col. Hiram M. Cooper, prior orders amended. From Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to recruiting duty, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Frank N. Roberts, now on duty as language student Nanking, China, assigned additional duty as asst. military attache, Peiping, China.

Capt. Enoch J. Skalandzunos, from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., Feb. 1.

Capt. Braxton DeG. Butler, detailed in QMC, from 24th Inf. to be asst. qm., Ft. Benning, Ga., Dec. 31.

Capt. Wilber J. Fox, from Camp Custer, Mich., to NG duty, Hartford, Conn.

Capt. James V. Thompson, from Ft. Screven, Ga., to Philippines, sail N. Y., March 25.

1st Lt. Harlan R. Statham, from Ft. Sill, Okla., March 1, to Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., as an instructor.

1st Lt. Robert L. Cook, from New York, N. Y., to 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., sail N. Y., Jan. 6.

2nd Lt. George R. Cole, Randolph Fld., Tex., to 20th Inf., Ft. Sill, Okla.

PROMOTIONS

Maj. William J. Carroll, to Lt. Col.
Judge Advocate General's Department
Lt. Col. Allen M. Burdett, to Col.

Quartermaster Corps

Capt. Willis A. Platts, to Maj.
Capt. Rene E. deBussey, to Maj.
Capt. Edward M. George, to Maj.

Corps of Engineers

Capt. Clay Anderson, to Maj.
Ordnance Department
Lt. Col. Walter P. Boatwright, to Col.

Cavalry

Maj. James N. Caperton, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Harrison Herman, to Lt. Col.
Capt. Samuel R. Goodwin, to Maj.

Field Artillery

Lt. Col. Marshall Magruder, to Col.
Maj. Douglas J. Page, to Lt. Col.
Capt. Irvin B. Warner, to Maj.

Coast Artillery Corps

Lt. Col. John P. Smith, to Col.
Lt. Col. Edwin K. Smith, to Col.
Maj. Frank C. Scofield, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Ferdinand F. Gallagher, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Barrington L. Flanigen, to Lt. Col.
Capt. George W. Ames, to Maj.

Infantry

Lt. Col. George R. Koehler, to Col.
Lt. Col. Oliver S. Wood, GSC, to Col.
Maj. George J. Newgarden, jr., to Lt. Col.
Maj. John F. Goodman, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Robert K. Whitson, to Lt. Col.
Capt. Vernon C. DeVotie, to Maj.
Capt. Clyde Grady, to Maj.
Capt. Horace J. Brooks, to Maj.
Capt. Morgan E. Jones, to Maj.
Capt. George H. Rarey, QMC, to Maj.
Capt. Jacob E. Uhrig, to Maj.
Capt. John J. Murphy, to Maj.

Air Corps

Lt. Col. Robert E. M. Goodrick (temp. Col.), to Col.
Capt. Arthur W. Brock, jr. (temp. Maj.), to Maj.

Medical Corps

Maj. Lucius K. Patterson, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Charles R. Mueller, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Charles F. Davis, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Clarence M. Reddig, to Lt. Col.
1st Lt. John T. B. Strode, to Capt.
1st Lt. Paul H. Leach, to Capt.

Dental Corps

Maj. Daniel S. Lockwood, to Lt. Col.

Veterinary Corps

1st Lt. Velmer W. McGinnis, to Capt.

TRANSFERS

1st Lt. Richard C. Carpenter, Inf., transferred to FA. From Ft. Adams, R. I., to 19th FA, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Anatoly L. Toufanoff, 2nd mate, AMPS, from USAMP Joseph Henry, to USAMP General Edward O. C. Ord, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

W. O. John H. Reese, upon his own application, is retired Dec. 31; advanced to first lieutenant.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men of the Medical Department to the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., for a course of instruction in clinical pathology, commencing Jan. 31, 1938, and upon completion thereof return to their proper stations:

Pvt. 1st. Harry B. Block, Wright Fld., Ohio.
Pvt. 1st. Edward H. DeCantillon, Ft. Devens, Mass.

Pvt. 1st. Leonal S. Destremps, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
Pvt. 1st. Fred Goodman, Ft. Oglethorpe,

Ga.

Pvt. 1st. Charles C. Haines, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Pvt. 1st. Charles M. Hicks, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Pvt. 1st. Edward L. James, Scott Fld., Ill.
Pvt. 1st. Michael J. Novick, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Pvt. 1st. Anthony Scarpitta, Ft. Du Pont, Del.

Pvt. Richard B. Cash, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Pvt. Ray F. Chesley, Carlisle Bks., Pa.

Pvt. Armand J. Courchaine, Ft. Adams, R. I.
Pvt. Lawrence A. Hull, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Pvt. Efraim Lishansky, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.
Pvt. Constantine S. Pournarus, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Pvt. Edward J. Wecker, Ft. Riley, Kans.
The following enlisted men of the Medical Department from the stations indicated to the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Fld., Texas, for a course of instruction for enlisted specialists, beginning Jan. 15, 1938, and upon completion return to their proper stations:

Pvt. 1st. Lawrence J. Bishop, Wright Fld., Ohio.
Pvt. 1st. Oscar L. Qualls, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Pvt. 1st. Anthony Skeryanc, Chanute Fld.,

Ill.

Pvt. Charles L. Frear, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
Pvt. Roland E. Johnson, March Fld., Calif.

The following enlisted men of the Medical Department to the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., to pursue a course of instruction at the Army Dental School beginning Jan. 31, 1938, and upon completion return to their proper stations:

Pvt. 1st. Victor N. Napolietto, jr., Mitchell Fld., N. Y.
Pvt. 1st. David F. Patterson, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Pvt. 1st. Frederick W. Thomas, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.
Pvt. James M. Brittain, Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Pvt. Stanley Y. Felker, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
Pvt. Mark L. Knopp, Langley Fld., Va.

Pvt. Howard P. Lansing, Madison Bks., N. Y.
Pvt. Raymond P. Lawrence, Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Pvt. Conda E. May, Carlisle Bks., Pa.
Pvt. Junius G. Newsome, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Jack A. Rusch, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Pvt. Wilbur K. Wolfe, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Pvt. Mervine G. Latta, from 17th Sig. Ser. (Please turn to Page 350)

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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Personals

Members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, as well as diplomats and residential society gathered in Washington Christmas evening for the tenth Midshipman and Cadet ball.

Miss Elizabeth Boschen, daughter of General and Mrs. Boschen, was chairman of a committee of Army girls working for the success of the ball, and Miss Charlotte Hannum and Miss Helen Kirtland were vice chairmen.

Members of the committee were the Misses Arley Jane Barnett, Betsy Barnett, Virginia Lee Berle, Elinor Blackington, Betty Browne, Marion Bryden, Nancy Cramer, Helen Cream, Jackie Exton, Carol Fries, Pearle Gillett, Matilde Griswold, Betty Hineman, Nancy Kilburn, Betty Larkin, Becky Newcomer, Ella May Perry, Betty Ralston, Frances Roffe, Joan Smith, Sheila Sultan, Marion Waldman, Marjorie Wallington, Peggy Wheeler, and Katharine Whitaker.

Cadet Harold Nelson Moorman headed the Cadet committee for the ball, and two of his colleagues at West Point, Julian J. Ewell and Richard S. Abbey, were vice chairmen. Other members were Cadets Colon and Jamie Alfaro, sons of the Ecuadorian Ambassador; Frederick L. Andrews, Sidney V. Bingham, George W. Bixby, George A. Bosch, Frederick W. Boye, Jr., Albert E. Brown, Jr., Mahlon W. Caffee, Thomas J. Christian, Jr., Charles E. Coates, Jr., Robert G. Cooper, Roscoe G. Crawford, Jr., Warner Winston Croxton, Jr., Melvin V. Engstrom, William J. Gildart, Warren T. Hannum, Evan H. Humphrey, Jr., John G. Johnson, David M. Matheson, George H. Mueller, Francis K. Newcomer, Jr., Robert D. Offer.

Maj. and Mrs. George A. Hunt, Inf., USA, entertained Maj. and Mrs. Forest V. Bockey, DC, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Kenneth M. Briggs, CAC, of Ft. Sheridan, at their Lake Bluff apartment on the seventh anniversary of their wedding.

Margaret S. Des Pland has on exhibit in the All-Illinois Society of the Fine Arts in the Stevens Hotel Gallery, Chicago, Illinois, two pictures: one an oil and titled "Magnolias," and the other a pastel portrait sketch of "Kay Gaines." This exhibit will be on view until January 31st.

She has had on the exhibit with the Alabama Art League at Huntingdon College, Montgomery, for the past month two oil paintings: portrait of "Raechel Smith" and "Old Light House, Key

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

West." Mrs. Des Pland is the wife of Capt. L. A. Des Pland F. A., now retired and residing at Fayetteville, N. C.

Army personnel who have served at Schofield Barracks, T. H., and who saw the motion picture Waikiki Wedding recognized Nalani Louise and Dorothy Kuulei De Clercq, the 9 and 11 year old daughters of F. J. De Clercq. These children were born at Schofield and attended the Post Schools there for two years before going to Hollywood. Their father and mother were married at Schofield by an Army Chaplain, Lt. Col. Milton O. Beebe, in the quarters of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Love Starnes.

A recent visitor in Washington has been Mrs. W. A. R. Robertson, wife of Captain Robertson of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Mrs. James B. Ord, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Ord, assistant to the military adviser to the Commonwealth Government of the Philippine Islands, has arrived in Washington from Rochester, Minn., and taken an apartment at the Fairfax.

General John J. Pershing, general of the Armies of the United States, arrived at Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 18 for his annual winter stay. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss May Pershing.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Louis McCarty Little, USMC, have left Washington for their home in California after a sojourn of several weeks in Washington. General Little commands the Fleet Marine Force and the Marine Corps base at San Diego.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, USN, entertained a party of 20 at dinner in Washington, D. C., Dec. 21 for their sub-deb daughters, the Misses Caroline and Harriet Hart.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clyde H. Metcalf, USMC, entertained at a dinner last week to celebrate their wedding anniversary. Covers were laid for 12.

1st Lt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, 3d, Inf., USA, will return from Honolulu in the early spring, and are planning to come to Washington to visit Lieutenant Coleman's mother and father, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman, USA-Ret., at the United States Soldiers Home, prior to attending the fifth anniversary reunion of his class at West Point.

Former Senator and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Dial have as guests for the holidays their son, Lt. (Jg) N. Minter Dial, USN, who has arrived from California.

Maj. Arthur Parker, QMC, USA, is in Washington on a month's sick leave from San Francisco, where he has been confined to Letterman Hospital since his serious motor accident last June. He is with his charming wife, his beautiful daughter, Patty, and his son, Jack, at the Kennedy Warren Apartment. Major Parker had been in charge of construction of the new Army Air Depot at Sacramento, when the accident occurred and upon his release from Letterman, around Christmas time, will go to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, for duty.

Arriving home from Smith College for the holidays, Patricia Griffin, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Robert M. Griffin, USN, was immediately immersed in a swirl of deb parties in Washington. Dec. 20 she was presented by her parents at their home from 4:30 until 7 o'clock.

Those assisting the debutante were: Miss Alice Barry, Miss Alexandrine Rowan, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Mary Alice Sturdevant, Miss Eleanor Meem, Miss Anne Meem, and Miss Katherine Lee, of Greenwich, Conn., who is a house guest of Patricia's. The tea table was decked with yellow and white snapdragons. Assisting at the table were Mrs. Forde Todd, of Annapolis; Comdr. Griffin's mother, Mrs. Robert F. Griffin, and his sister, Mrs. (Please turn to Page 350)



MISS ROSALYN AMINTA PATE
daughter of Lt. Col. Joseph Benjamin Pate, Inf., USA, military attache, Panama City, and Mrs. Pate, whose engagement to 1st Lt. Thomas Herbert Beck, Inf., USA, has been announced. The wedding will be in the Spring.

Weddings and Engagements

Capt. Paul B. Watson, USMC, of Quantico, and Mrs. Loretta C. Baldwin of New York City were married quietly, Saturday noon, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Drury, 1721 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C., by Capt. R. D. Workman, Chaplain Corps, USN. Mrs. Baldwin was given in marriage by her mother, Mrs. Arnold Pless of New York. The bride wore an afternoon gown of sapphire velvet with a corsage of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

After the ceremony a reception and luncheon was tendered the couple at the Mayflower Hotel by the bride's mother.

Captain Watson is a graduate of the Naval Academy in the Class of 1920.

Immediately after the holidays, Captain and Mrs. Watson are leaving for an extended trip by motor to California and Mexico City. They will be at home in their quarters at the Marine Base in Quantico after Feb. 20.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Albert E. Brown, Inf., announce the marriage of their daughter, Jean Fontaine, to 2nd Lt. Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, Jr., 83rd FA, Ft. Benning, Ga., at the post chapel, Ft. Benning, Dec. 11, 1937.

The marriage of Miss Emily Durham Cramer, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Myron C. Cramer, JAGD, USA, to Mr. Charles Earle Van Sickle took place Dec. 19, in the Western Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C. A reception at the Army and Navy Club followed.

Colonel Cramer gave his daughter in marriage. Her ivory satin gown was quilted at the neck and about the wrists in a flower design and the skirt ended in a long train. Her tulle veil, which fell over the train and was fingertip length over the face, was held by cords of satin ending in tiny satin rosettes. She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Miss Mary Cramer was her sister's maid of honor and her only attendant.

C. N. King, of Chicago, was best man for Mr. Van Sickle and the ushers included Dean Conrad, Jack Littig, of Manila; Addison Gardner Foster, 2d, and Lt. Thomas Sherburne, both of Washington.

Mrs. Cramer, the bride's mother, who received with her son-in-law and daughter at the reception, wore a duobonnet velvet gown with a corsage of orchids.

Now on their way to California, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Earle Van Sickle will sail Jan. 29 from San Francisco, and pro-

pose to stop in Hawaii, and then visit China and Japan, before landing at Manila where they will make their home.

The marriage of Miss Billie Margaret Byrd, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Orville F. Byrd (SC), USN, to Ensign John Howard Maurer, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Maurer, of Washington, took place Dec. 11 at 8 o'clock at Sacred Heart Church. (Please turn to Page 350)

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Women's Club editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut avenue, northwest, Washington, D. C.")

Ft. Benning, Ga.—The Mothers' Club of Ft. Benning, Ga., entertained with a Christmas luncheon in the main dining room of the Ft. Benning Officers' Club, Friday, Dec. 17, at 12:30 o'clock.

The table was very festive and gay with its huge center piece of bright poinsettias and red candles in green holders.

Marking the places and carrying out the Christmas spirit were lovely gifts for each member presented to them by the President of the Club. The luncheon was followed by games and they were enjoyed by all.

Annapolis—Lt. Comdr. Leland P. Lovett spoke at the meeting of the Naval Academy Women's Club on Monday afternoon in Mahan Hall at the Naval Academy. Those pouring tea were Mrs. F. D. Karns, Mrs. Oliver Bagby, and Mrs. P. E. Glutting and they were assisted by Mrs. D. Huyatt, Mrs. V. F. Gardiner, Mrs. W. C. Ford, Mrs. A. E. Glenn, Mrs. C. T. Alexander, Mrs. W. A. P. Martin, Mrs. W. W. Graham, Jr., Mrs. A. E. Harris, Mrs. F. W. Slaven, Mrs. B. L. Rutt, Mrs. W. A. Lippold, Mrs. A. Kerry, Jr., Mrs. C. T. Logan, Mrs. C. N. Pridgeon, Mrs. J. R. Clark, and Mrs. R. H. Gingrass.

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Col. and Mrs. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Capt., USA, will have with them during this Christmas season Mrs. Wainwright's mother, Mrs. Dwight E. Holley, who is spending the winter at Fort Myer, and their son, Mr. J. M. Wainwright, Jr., who will leave January 4 for New York City to join his ship, the Santa Maria. He recently returned from Chile.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Baughman, USN, have left to spend the holiday season with the Second Secretary of the American Embassy and Mrs. John H. McVeagh in Mexico City. They will return to Washington shortly after New Year's to permit Capt. Baughman to resume his duties with the Naval Examining Board at the Navy Department.

Miss Julie Camp, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp, (Inf) GSC, USA, has arrived home from Smith College to spend the holidays with her parents.

Maj. John Gullet, AC, USA, has been joined in Washington by Mrs. Gullet. They have taken an apartment at Tilden Gardens.

Col. and Mrs. Rowland B. Ellis, USA-Ret., received at their home in Nineteenth Street Dec. 19.

Mrs. Ellis had a number of friends assisting her, namely Mrs. Horace MacFarland, Mrs. William Nalle, Mrs. Richard Cave, Miss Lillian Nalle, Mrs. Cecil Crump, Miss Lucile Boggs and Miss Ella Miller Hove.

Alternating at the punch table were Mrs. Cary Nalle, Mrs. William B. Sims and Mrs. John Iden. At the coffee urn, Mrs. George J. Newgard and Miss Dora Hove. Serving ices were Mrs. A. B. Hove and Mrs. Gillem Bulard.

Mrs. Henry Sellman of Fairfield, Conn., is visiting Capt. Allen B. Reed, USN, and Mrs. Reed at their home at 3101 Woodley road while attending the Christmas festivities at Miss Madiera's School where her daughter, Miss Dorothy Sellman, is a student.

Mrs. Charles O. Maas of New York City, has returned to Washington for the season and is again occupying an apartment at the Mayflower. She attended the diplomatic reception at the White House. Mrs. Maas is the widow of Comdr. Maas, assistant naval attache to the United States Embassy in Paris during the World War.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
December 22, 1937

Lt. and Mrs. William J. Thompson had as their guests early in the week Lt. and Mrs. Mercer Walters, who are enroute from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to their new station at Ft. Knox, Ky.

Maj. Richard D. LeGarde, USA-Ret., of Washington, visited here last week, stopping at the Thayer-West Point Inn.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Ryder have had as their guest Mrs. Ryder's cousin, Mrs. Dorothea S. Doeg, of Rumson, N. J.

Capt. and Mrs. Daniel J. Martin had as their guests last week-end Mrs. Martin's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James Donald, of New York.

Miss Narcissa Reeder has arrived from Wellesley College to pass the holidays with her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Charles P. Summerville.

Miss Alice Benkema has arrived on the post from Vassar College to pass the holidays with her parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Benkema.

Mrs. Dorothy Durfee Graham passed a few days last week at Ft. Wadsworth, as the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Carroll G. Riggs.

Guests of Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Meck last week were Mrs. John Benson, of Hudson, N. Y.; Miss Hilda Couch, of Nyack, and Messrs. Allan Crain and Robert Millsburgh, of Brooklyn.

Miss Ruth Alexander, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander, has come from the Shipley School, Bryn Mawr, Pa., to be with her parents over the Christmas holiday.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
December 21, 1937

Rear Adm. and Mrs. David Foote Sellers gave a dinner dance on Thursday night in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Forde A. Todd, who are soon leaving this station. The party was held in the "N" room of Hubbard Hall, and the table decorations were poinsettias and red candles. The guests numbering about seventy were of the Naval personnel now stationed here. The Naval Academy band furnished the music and entertained with their "Little German Band" skit and Comdr. Charles C. Slayton presented most interesting sleight of hand magiclaniship.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. M. Talbot were guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sellers at dinner on Friday night before the lecture which Lieutenant Commander Talbot gave in Mahan Hall.

Capt. and Mrs. William Victor Tomb entertained at dinner for twelve last Friday night at the Blue Lantern Inn, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Francis A. L. Vossler, who will leave this station the end of the month. Following the dinner the party attended the

performance of "Fire Fly" at the Circle Theatre.

Enns. Henry Gearing, who has returned from the West Coast, will spend part of the Christmas holidays with his grandmother, Mrs. H. C. Gearing on Prince George Street.

Miss Doris McKee, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Ernest W. McKee, USN, gave a dinner party before the midshipmen's hop on Saturday night at her home on Porter Road. Miss McKee has as her house guest Miss Mary Burch Ingram, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Jonas H. Ingram.

The winners at the Naval Officers' Duplicate Bridge Tournament were North and South, first: Lt. and Mrs. C. P. Canfield, second, Mr. and Mrs. F. Marion Lazenby, and East, West, the winners were, first, Lt. S. P. Comly and Lt. R. C. Brownlee, and second, Lt. B. A. Cook and Professor Paul Allen, Jr.

Commodore and Mrs. T. D. Griffen gave an eggnog party last Friday afternoon at their home on Hanover Street.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest W. McKee gave a dinner party last Saturday night in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Young of Washington, D. C.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
December 21, 1937

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Earl E. Stone, USN, entertained with a supper dance Friday evening in celebration of the 16th birthday anniversary of their daughter, Miss Ellen Newton Stone.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John T. O'Connell, (MC), USN, were hosts at dinner and bridge Tuesday evening, with covers laid for fourteen.

Miss Eugenia Brown, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Cyrus C. Brown, (MC), USN, and her friend, Miss Juanita Roberts of Nashville, Tenn., are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Smith, USMC, for the holiday season.

Lt. Comdr. Melnard A. Schur, USN-Ret., spoke before the Surgeon Thomas Davis Chapter, Daughters of 1812, recently about his trip with the MacMillan Arctic Expedition.

Mrs. Marcus L. Miller, wife of Captain Miller, USN-Ret., who returned recently from a motor tour of the east, was luncheon hostess at her home in Chula Vista on Tuesday.

Lt. and Mrs. Joseph H. Gown, USN, were hosts at the cocktail hour on Saturday, invitations having been extended to 150 friends. The holiday motif featured the house decorations and the table appointments.

Mrs. Harold R. Stark, wife of Rear Adm. Stark, USN, has returned from a trip to the Hawaiian Islands and plans to remain for the winter, with her husband, at the Hotel del Coronado.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Paul E. Roswell, USN, entertained at dinner on Friday at the Officers' Club at the Naval Air Station. Covers were laid for fourteen.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. George S. Neal, USN, who returned recently from Honolulu, are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry G. S. Wallace, USN. They are making their home for the present at Long Beach.

Lt. and Mrs. Clarence W. McClusky, USN, were hosts in their home Sunday afternoon, honoring Vice Adm. and Mrs. Frederick J. Horne, USN.

QUANTICO, VA.
December 22, 1937

Maj. and Mrs. Frank Goettge will have with them for Christmas Mrs. Goettge's son, Mr. Arthur Page, who attends the Tome School, at Port Deposit, Md.

Capt. and Mrs. James P. Berkeley will have with them at Christmas time Capt. Berkeley's parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Randolph Carter Berkeley of Annapolis, and his brother, Midshipman Randolph Carter Berkeley, Jr., of the Naval Academy.

Mrs. W. B. Grove of Summit Point, W. Va., who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, the Commanding General and Mrs. James C. Breckinridge, was honored at a cocktail party Dec. 13 by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lemuel C. Shepherd.

Two dinner parties were given last week by Capt. and Mrs. Walter L. J. Bayler. Last evening Capt. and Mrs. Bayler had as their guests Maj. and Mrs. Walter G. Ferrell, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas A. Wornham, Capt. and Mrs. Allen C. Koonce, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas C. Green and Mr. and Mrs. Colbert Clark of Los Angeles.

As their guests at dinner before the dance

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Bayler entertained Capt. and Mrs. Francis McAlister of Washington, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence Norman, Capt. and Mrs. Harold W. Bauer, Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. June, Capt. and Mrs. William Manley and Lt. and Mrs. Carl W. Nelson.

Comdr. and Mrs. John R. White were hosts at a dinner party at the club Saturday evening, having as their guests Capt. William Mann, USN, and Mrs. Mann; Col. and Mrs. Leander A. Clapp, Comdr. and Mrs. Paul W. Yelsley, Miss Helen Wolfhart, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Dewitt T. Hunter, Lt. Comdr. Guy Fish, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred de Groot Vogler, Maj. and Mrs. James D. Waller and Maj. and Mrs. Shaler Ladd.

Capt. and Mrs. Saville T. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Manley L. Curry, Lt. and Mrs. George Shell and Lt. Welford Blinn, USN, and Mrs. Blinn of Annapolis were the guests at dinner Saturday evening of Lt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Hughes, who entertained at the club.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
December 19, 1937

Adm. and Mrs. Claude C. Bloch of the Villa Riviera are entertaining over the holidays their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Thad Broom, USA, Mrs. Broom (Ethel Bloch) and their two-year-old daughter Claudia, who have arrived from China. Their stay in the city is the incentive for a round of parties in the couple's honor, as this is the first opportunity the younger Navy set has had of seeing Mrs. Broom since her marriage. Lieutenant Broom is to have new duty at Ft. George G. Meade in Maryland and will depart with his wife and baby shortly after the New Year.

Capt. Harvey Delano, commanding USS Idaho, and Mrs. Delano are entertaining the popular young couple today and a party of friends at Midwick Country Club. Last night Comdr. John Morse, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Morse were hosts at a dinner party in Pacific Coast Club for the visitors, with Admiral and Mrs. Bloch among the guests.

Commander and Mrs. Morse, whose home is in Washington, D. C., have taken an apartment at the Villa Riviera for the winter months. Their daughter is Mrs. R. N. Hunter, wife of Lieutenant Hunter of the cruiser Quincy.

Capt. William J. Hine, Fleet Paymaster, and Mrs. Hine and Comdr. and Mrs. Albert G. Noble have issued invitations for one of the many interesting parties during the holidays, a dinner in Pacific Coast Club the night of Dec. 29 which will honor Admiral and Mrs. Bloch.

Capt. Ferdinand Reichmuth, USS West Virginia and Mrs. Reichman are being joined by their sons, Edward and John Reichmuth, who are coming south from Stockton for the holidays. Their daughter, Miss Rosemary Reichmuth, resides with the couple in the Monterey Arms.

Holiday guests are Comdr. Herman B. Kelly, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Kelly, who have arrived at Villa Riviera from Annapolis and are being entertained by service set friends. Mrs. Kelly is the sister of Mrs. Albert G. Noble, wife of Commander Noble, USS California.

Newcomers in the Naval colony are Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Theobald from Newport, R. I., the officer having been ordered to relieve Capt. Claude B. Mayo as commanding officer of USS Nevada. The Theobalds, who were stationed here several years ago, are domiciled at 32 Eighth Place.

NORFOLK, VA.
December 19, 1937

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles A. Blakely

HIRAM MANN
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77 Wall St., New York City
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Former Lieut. U.S.C.G.

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LIVE IN FLORIDA
Make your home with friendly people — golf, hunting, fishing. Mild winters. Home of Stetson University.
Write V. A. Conrath
Chamber of Commerce



entertained Friday night, December 10, at a buffet supper at their home on Bolling Ave. The guests numbered twenty.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Blakely were hosts again on December 12, at a luncheon party. Covers were laid for ten.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown entertained at an "at home" at their home on Rummymede Road, Meadowbrook, in honor of Lt. and Mrs. C. C. Wood, who will leave shortly for Washington before going to the West Coast, where Lieutenant Wood has been ordered for duty.

Col. and Mrs. John R. Hanley entertained Friday night, December 17 at a dinner at their home in the Marine Barracks in the Navy Yard. Their guests numbered twelve.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. John I. Bryan entertained Tuesday evening at a buffet supper at their home on Studeley Ave., in honor of their son, John I. Bryan, Jr., a student at Woodberry Forest School, who is spending the holidays at his home.

Capt. and Mrs. Guy E. Davis were hosts Thursday night, December 16, at a buffet supper at their home on Stockley Gardens. Their guests were Comdr. and Mrs. James G. Ware, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Warriss, Capt. and Mrs. Edgar O. Price, Lt. and Mrs. Ralph D. Handen, Lt. and Mrs. Noble W. Lowrie, Lt. and Mrs. William F. Royall, Lt. and Mrs. Worthington S. Bittler, Lt. and Mrs. H. G. Shepler, Lt. and Mrs. Paul G. Osler, Lt. and Mrs. Allan W. Moore, Ensign and Mrs. Richard H. Burns, Ensign and Mrs. James F. McFadden, and Lt. Comdr. George C. Cummings, Lt. Comdr. James N. Fernald, Lt. Comdr. M. F. Talbot, Lt. Joe E. Cochran, Lt. Eugene S. Sarsfield, Lt. Harold E. Payson, Lt. Thomas H. Ward, Lt. A. B. Sutherland, Ensign Thomas H. Henry, Ensign Daniel M. Butler, Ensign Bruce F. Ross, and Ensign W. B. Mason.

Capt. Jules James, commanding officer of the USS Philadelphia, entertained Sunday afternoon at a dinner on board ship in honor of his sister, Miss Harriet James of Portsmouth. Covers were laid for eight.

FT. WADSWORTH, N. Y.
December 21, 1937

Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. M. P. Sward have with them for the holidays their daughters, Miss Elizabeth Sward, a student at Wellesley College and Miss Lydia Sward, a student at Northfield Seminary. They will be joined later by several classmates who will be their guests during the holidays.

(Continued on Next Page)



WASHINGTON, D. C.

Flowers for the holidays and throughout the year from Gude's, a leader in Washington, will always be well received. Here is a florist who knows the full possibility of natural floral decorations. Their years of experience plus a high professional interest keeps them above the "crowd."

Rare are the occasions when flowers are not a welcome addition to any event. Often times they are an outright necessity. At such times consumer members will find florist Merchant Members particularly eager to recommend and advise what is certain to give most satisfaction. Cooperation pays.

Association of Army and Navy Stores Inc.
469 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.



Posts and Stations

FT. WADSWORTH, N. Y.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Wilson have with them their son Jack, a student at the University of Kentucky.

Maj. and Mrs. J. R. Deane have visiting them their son Jack, a student at the West Point Prep Class at Camp Dix.

The Christmas Party for the Post Children will be held on Christmas Eve at two P. M., at the Post Theater. Col. R. C. Cotton will make a short speech of welcome and act as master of ceremonies. Christmas Carols, and some movie reels for the children will precede the distribution of the gifts by Santa Claus.

Lt. and Mrs. D. R. Taylor and children will visit relatives in North Carolina during the holidays.

Lt. and Mrs. R. D. Johnston are visiting in Columbus, Ga.

Lt. and Mrs. J. L. McGehee will spend a few days in Albany, N. Y.

Lt. T. T. Brown, Aide de Camp to General Halstead, who has come to the Post recently, will spend the holidays with his family in Massachusetts. Mrs. Brown and their two little daughters will return to Ft. Wadsworth with him after the holidays and they will be at home to their friends at their quarters.

Mrs. Dorothy Durfee Graham was the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Carroll Riggs for several days last week. Capt. R. A. Alexander of Puerto Rico, also was a visitor to the Post for several days last week.

Personals

(Continued from Page 348)

Ernest J. Swift; Mrs. William Brereton, Miss Alys Downing, Mrs. David Barry, Mrs. John H. Magruder, Mrs. Wallach Merriam, Mrs. Richard V. Oulahan, Mrs. William J. Flather, 2d, Mrs. Theodore Wilkinson, Mrs. Adolphus Andrews, Mrs. James O. Richardson, Mrs. John R. Beardall, and Mrs. George Pettengill.

Capt. Jesse Bundren Helm (MC), USN, and Mrs. Helm, who recently arrived in Washington from Newport, R. I., with their three children, have taken a house at 6200 Thirty-first street, northwest.

An interesting and significant ceremony took place in Saint Johns Church, Ft. Hamilton, on Sunday, Dec. 17, when Mrs. Charles B. Curtis of Litchfield, Conn., presented two handsome silver Alms Basins to the church in memory of her great-grandmother, Sarah Courtelyou, and Jacques Courtelyou.

A large congregation attended, several driving down from Litchfield, from Poughkeepsie, from Westbury, Long Island, and a large group coming over from New York.

A special program of music was rendered by the vested choir, the organ music being augmented by Field Music as the Gloria was sung. De Koven's arrangement of Kipling's Recessional was particularly well given.

The Rector, Rev. Robert Y. Condit, gave an historical address, in the course of which he brought out the fact that the present site of Ft. Hamilton and of Saint Johns Church, was originally a part of the Cortelyou Homestead, and outlined the important part taken by Jacques Cortelyou in making the history of our country in the days before the American Revolution.

At the conclusion of his address, Hon. Charles B. Curtis, and Mr. Ronald Elliot Curtis, sons of the donor made the presentations in the name of their mother who was unable to attend the service.

Mrs. Langdon, wife of Col. Russell C. Langdon, as chairman of the Army and Navy Committee of the Churchwomen's League for Patriotic Service, arranged the incidental portions of the ceremony, while the church program was arranged by the Rector and Maj. Walter J. Gilbert, 5th Coast Artillery, stationed at Ft. Hamilton.

Saint Johns has long been colloquially known as "The Church of the Generals," because it has been the place of religious worship for so many officers of that rank who have been stationed at Ft. Hamilton. It was founded in 1834, since which time its records have contained the names of the following General Officers of the Regular Army: General Henry W. Slocum, General Henry Stanton, General

Harvey Brown, General Loomis L. Langdon, and General De Russey.

Also Admiral John B. Clitz, United States Navy.

From 1842-44, General Robert E. Lee, then stationed at Ft. Hamilton, was a vestryman of the church, and in 1849 General "Stonewall" Jackson was baptized within it; the font used on that occasion being still there.

The present stone building was erected in 1897 under the direction of General Langdon, and is filled to capacity at each service from members of the Garrison and citizens of the Bay-Ridge section of Brooklyn.

At the present time the members of the congregation are seeking funds to erect a new Parish House to replace the old one which has long since outgrown its usefulness, as a meeting place for those carrying the important activities connected with the work of the church.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 348)

with the Rev. Edward P. Kilgallen officiating.

The bride entered with her father, by whom she was given in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin made on princess lines, with high neckline, long tight sleeves, which formed points over the hands, and a train which fell from the skirt. Her veil of illusion was arranged with a cap of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a pearl brooch. Miss Marjorie Leonard, of Pensacola, Fla., was maid of honor.

The bridesmaids were Misses Betty Carrison, of Camden, S. C.; June Allen, Pat Woodson and Gladys Puryear.

Robert A. Maurer, Jr., of Washington, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the groomsmen were Ensigns Joseph E. Dougherty, Thomas H. Henry, James J. Sutherland, Daniel Enther, Clifford S. Foster, and Richard H. Burns, all of the United States Navy.

After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom passed under the arch of swords, according to the tradition of the navy.

At the reception, which followed the ceremony, at the home of the bride's parents—at the Naval Base, punch was served by Mrs. Joseph G. Hugstrom, and Mrs. Trevor W. Leutze cut the cake. Those serving were Misses Suzanne Heath, Nancy Lee Land, Virginia Royall, Doris Robinson, Patricia Langhorne Perkins, Anne Miller, Kathleen O'Hara, of Yorktown; Lila Blakely, Betty Barleon, and Mrs. Jay S. Anderson and Mrs. William Randolph Peeler.

Later Ensign and Mrs. Maurer left for a short wedding trip. After spending Christmas with the bride's parents, Ensign and Mrs. Maurer will leave December 26 for Long Beach, Calif., where Ensign Maurer is attached to the USS Colorado.

The marriage of Miss Nancy Lee Land, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Everett Arnold Land, to Lt. (jg) Frederick Henry Wahlig, USN, son of Alexander Wahlig, of Ansonia, Conn., took place Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va.

The bride entered with her father, by whom she was given in marriage. She wore a gown of ivory satin, with yoke of marquisette embroidered in seed pearls and long tight sleeves ending in points over the hands. The long train fell from the skirt, and her veil of illusion was arranged with a halo of seed pearls. She carried a white prayer book showered with lilies of the valley. Miss Barbara Hasler was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Misses Eleanor Pamperlin, of Merion, Pa., Willella Burns of Atlanta, formerly of Norfolk, Frances Manney Patricia Langhorne Perkins, Anne Miller and Betty Ridgwell.

Lt. (jg) George Price Koch was best man and the groomsmen were Lt. Stanley C. Strong, Lt. (jg) James R. Reedy, Lt. (jg) Jay S. Anderson, Lt. (jg) William Randolph Peeler, Lt. (jg) Jesse Burks, Lt. (jg) Albert S. Major, Jr., Ensign Thomas H. Henry all of the United States Navy, and Lt. Edward H. Forney,

Jr., USMC. The bridegroom and his attendants wore full dress uniforms, and after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom passed under the arch of swords according to the tradition of the Navy.

Immediately after the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Later in the evening Lieutenant and Mrs. Wahlig left for a short Southern wedding trip. They will return to spend Christmas with Dr. and Mrs. Land, leaving after that to spend a week in New York before sailing, Jan. 6 for Panama.

The engagement of Miss Helen Duke, of Ft. Thomas, Ky., to 2nd Lt. C. W. Blauvelt, 10th Infantry, has been announced. Miss Duke has been a student at the University of Cincinnati and Lieutenant Blauvelt was graduated from the United States Military Academy last June. The wedding will take place early in January.

Announcement has been made by Capt. and Mrs. John B. Earle, USN, of Washington, D. C., of the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Lt. Royal Rodney Ingersoll II, son of Capt. and Mrs. Royal Eason Ingersoll, also of Washington, D. C. The wedding will be in the early spring.

Miss Earle is the granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. A. V. Zane and the late Judge Lucien Earle of Los Angeles. Following the wedding, the young couple will make their home in San Diego.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Laura Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burton Clarke of Centerville, Va., to Lt. (jg) Herbert Samuel Fulmer, Jr., USN, of the class of 1933 at the U. S. Naval Academy and now attached to the USS Long. Miss Clarke is the sister of Mrs. E. D. Robertson, the wife of Ensign Robertson, USN. The wedding is to take place in St. Francis Chapel, Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif., on Dec. 28.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 347)

Co., office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., to 19th Sig. Ser. Co., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Retirement of the following enlisted men at the place indicated, effective Dec. 31, is announced:

M. Sgt. Morris Jachman, DEML, Denver, Colo.

St. Sgt. Charles Hardesty, Hdq. and Serv. Troop, 9th Cavalry, Ft. Riley, Kans.

M. Sgt. Harry W. Favre, Hdq. and Serv. Co., 1st Engr., Ft. DuPont, Dela.; advanced to captain.

Sgt. Walter L. Casey, MD, Fitzsimmons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo.

1st Sgt. Edward H. Coleman, Serv. Co., 24th Infantry, Ft. Benning, Ga.

St. Sgt. Albert L. Roberts, Hdq. Bty., 1st Bn. 41st Coast Artillery.

St. Sgt. Juan Ariete, Bty. C, 24th Field Artillery (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

Corp. Samuel T. Jumper, 2nd Sqd. 10th Cav. USMA, Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, Washington, D. C.; advanced to sergeant.

M. Sgt. David Ross, FD, Finance School, Washington, D. C.

Sgt. Teodoro Estrada, Bty. E, 92nd CA (PS), Ft. Mills, P. I.

Prior orders to St. Sgt. Albert L. Roberts, amended to direct retirement at Ft. Kamehameha, T. H.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with AC

2nd Lt. Edward W. Virgin from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to home, relieved active duty, Jan. 10.

2nd Lt. Louis S. Wait, from Langley Fld., Va., to home, relieved active duty, Dec. 22.

2nd Lt. Frank L. Higgs, from Hawaii, to home, sail Honolulu, Jan. 5, relieved active duty, Jan. 28.

2nd Lt. Raymond C. Woodward, to three-year active duty, Dec. 28; from Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., to 3rd Obs. Sqd., Langley Fld., Va.

2nd Lts. Max R. Fennell, Robert W. Henderson and Hans K. Kirschner, from Randolph Fld., Tex., Dec. 28, to March Fld., Calif.

2nd Lt. Cecil Scott McFarland, from Randolph Fld., Tex., Dec. 28, to Barksdale Fld., La.

Extended Active Duty with MD

1st Lt. Charles F. Haughey, Med-Res., continued on active duty at Army and Navy Gen. Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., until July 30, 1938.

1st Lt. Clare Thomas Budge, Den-Res., continued on active duty at Fitzsimmons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo., until July 21, 1938.

Active Duty Training

Lt. Col. Homer Saint-Gaudens, Engr.-Res., to Engineer School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., for active duty training, Jan. 2 to 6.

Lt. Col. Rodney H. Reese, Engr.-Res., to active duty at Pittsburgh Engineer Procurement District, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 27 to Jan. 9.

Promotion of Reserves

1st Lt. William F. Wren, Jr., Inf.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Charles H. Ade, Med.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Tom E. Cole, CA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Bennett L. Jackson, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. James W. Furlow, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Clyde C. Harris, Jr., Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Hampton L. Green, Engr.-Res., to 1st Lt.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 341)

Ch. Bosn. William F. Lewis, det. Brant Jan. 5; to Relief.

Bosn. John K. Algeo, det. Medusa Dec. 30; to Chaumont.

Bosn. Rowland W. Dillard, det. Tern Jan. 15; to Algormia.

Ch. Mach. Joseph J. Ouwelant, dep. ops. Sept. 3 modified. To Ramapo; instead Cincinnati.

Mach. Jordan Caudill, to duty Tennessee.

Rad. Elec. Charles M. Hodge, det. Texas; continue trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

December 22, 1937

Lt. Thomas Q. Harbour (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Charleston, to Salinas.

Comdr. Logan A. Willard (DC), on sick trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. William R. Calvert (SC), det. NYd., Wash., Dec.; to Wyoming.

Mach. Richard O. E. Wagner, det. Tasealosa; to Louisville.

Ch. Pay Ck. Hans C. A. Anderson, det. Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, in Jan.; to Detroit.

Coast Guard Orders

Secretary of the Treasury

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

Rear Adm. Russel B. Waeche

Lt. K. S. Davis, det. line duty Bibb, and assigned engineering training duty that vessel.

Lt. (jg) E. T. Calahan, det. line duty Saranac, effective Jan. 10, 1938, and assigned engineering training duty that vessel.

Lt. (jg) J. D. Craik, orders of March 12, 1937, amended to assign duty at Andover, Mass., in lieu of New York Division, upon completion of which assigned line duty Post-chartrain.

Lt. (jg) E. J. J. Suydam, det. Mohawk, effective not later than Jan. 26, 1938, and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., for aviation training, to report not later than Jan. 28, 1938.

Lt. (jg) W. I. Swanston, det. Itasca, effective about Jan. 21, 1938, and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., for aviation training, to report not later than Jan. 28, 1938.

Lt. J. F. Harding, det. aeronautical organization and Salem Air Station, and assigned engineering training duty Cayuga.

Lt. (jg) J. E. Madacey, det. Southern California Section, San Francisco Division, effective upon completion of installation and tests small boat propulsion units, and assigned engineering training duty Shoshone.

Ch. Bosn. W. A. Goldbeck, det. Manhattan, effective upon reporting of Bosn. C. S. Studley, and assigned New York Division office.

Bosn. Otto Bentz, det. New York Division office, and assigned Navesink as officer in charge.

Bosn. C. S. Studley, det. Navesink, effective upon reporting of Bosn. Otto Bentz, and assigned Manhattan as officer in charge.

Ch. Rad. Elec. W. W. Reynolds, det. New York Division and assigned Headquarters, to report not later than Jan. 4, 1938.

Oppose Commissary Privileges

Opposing a bill to grant commissary privileges to veterans receiving outpatient treatment at Veterans' Administration hospitals, the War Department declares that if such privileges are desired for these veterans government stores should be set up under the Veterans' Administration rather than require the Army to expand its commissaries.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since December 10, 1937

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Edwin K. Smith, CAC, No. 16.

Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Edwin K. Smith, CAC, No. 16.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Lt. Col.—Louis R. Dougherty, FA, No. 17.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Robert K. Whitson, Inf., No. 22.

Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Robert K. Whitson, Inf., No. 22.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Major—Otto F. Lange, Inf., No. 23.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Arthur W. Brock, Jr., AC, No. 35.

Last nomination to the grade of Major—John J. Murphy, Inf., No. 36.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Capt.—Edgar A. Jarman, JAGD, No. 37.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 3490.

Last nomination to the grade of 1st Lt.—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 1953.

Non-Promotion List

Maj. Lucius K. Patterson, MC, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Maj. Charles R. Mueller, MC, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Maj. Charles F. Davis, MC, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Maj. Clarence M. Reddig, MC, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

1st Lt. John T. B. Strode, MC, promoted to captain.

1st Lt. Paul H. Leach, MC, promoted to captain.

Maj. Daniel S. Lockwood, DC, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

1st Lt. Velmer W. McGinnis, VC, promoted to captain.

Warrant Officers' Promotion List

No change in eligible list since last week's report.

Death of Warrant Officer

James D. Ahern, 2nd Lieutenant, retired, died December 16, 1937, at the Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 4, 1886, and accepted appointment as a Warrant Officer December 28, 1920. He was retired with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant September 30, 1937. Next of kin: Wife, Mrs. Mayme Ahern, 303 1st Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

Would Aid Army Retired Men

A bill to give certain retired enlisted men of the Army the pay of the first grade was introduced last week by Representative Fish, (R. of N. Y.)

The measure (HR 8666) would amend the Act of March 3, 1927, which placed all retired post ordnance sergeants, post commissary sergeants, post quartermaster sergeants, electrician sergeants, first class, CAC, in the first grade on the retired list, and also gave that retired rank to quartermaster sergeants, QMC, retired prior to June 3, 1916, hospital stewards, retired prior to March 2, 1903, and sergeants 1st, Hospital Corps, retired prior to June 3, 1916. Under the Fish bill, the benefits of the act would be extended to all retired noncommissioned officers who held any grade specified in the law and who applied for retirement prior to April 6, 1917.

Naval Autographs

Rear Admiral David Foote Sellers, superintendent of the Naval Academy has announced that he will display letters and other papers bearing the signatures of practically all the distinguished officers of the United States Navy dating back to 1784.

He received the collection from his cousin, Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul, who recently closed her home in Philadelphia, to spend the winter in Paris, France. The letters, with steel engravings of the officers, are filed in a large album.

OBITUARIES

Brig. Gen. Alston Hamilton, USA-Ret, died at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Dec. 18, 1937.

General Hamilton was born near Ox-

ford, N. C., Oct. 20, 1871. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1894 and received his commission as a 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry. In October of the same year he transferred to the Artillery and remained in this branch of the service throughout his entire military service. General Hamilton was also a graduate of the Army War College, Washington, D. C., at which he pursued courses in 1914 and again in 1922.

During the Spanish American War he participated in the campaign around Santiago, Cuba, with Light Battery "E", First Artillery, and for his gallantry in action against the Spanish Forces at El Caney on July 1, 1898, he was awarded a Silver Star. With this same troop he was in the Philippines and was again cited for gallantry in action, the citation reading "for gallantry in action against the insurgents near Calamba, Laguna, Luzon, Philippine Islands, July 30, 1899."

At the time of the World War, in May, 1918, he went to France as colonel with the 58th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps. He participated at St. Mihiel and later was placed in command of the 35th Artillery Brigade, returning to the United States with this organization in March, 1919.

General Hamilton was widely known as an expert in ballistics and gunnery and for writings on these two subjects.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Robert F. Haggerty, at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and a son, Capt. John C. Hamilton, USA-Ret, of R. F. D. No. 1, Petersburg, Va.

Funeral services were held at the grave in the Southern Section of Arlington National Cemetery, Tuesday, Dec. 21. Interment was with full military honors. Chaplain Ora J. Cohee officiated.

The following officers served as honorary pallbearers: Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, Maj. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, Maj. Gen. Andrew Hero, Jr., Retd., Brig. Gen. Gordon G. Helmer, Retd., Lt. Col. Rollin L. Tilton, CAC, and Maj. Alexander N. Stark, Inf.

Col. Edward E. Farnsworth, USA-Ret, died at South Portland, Maine, Dec. 18, 1937.

Colonel Farnsworth was born in Charlestown, N. H., July 30, 1880. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1904, and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant, Artillery Corps. Colonel Farnsworth was also a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., 1922, the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, 1923, and the Army War College, Washington, D. C., 1926. Following his graduation from the Army War College his name was placed on the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

Colonel Farnsworth was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps from March 7, 1916, to May 7, 1918. On June 20, 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel to serve with the National Army, then was promoted Colonel to serve in the Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army from October 2, 1918, to April 3, 1920, when he reverted to his regular rank in the army. He was promoted Major, July 1, 1920, Lieutenant Colonel, August 7, 1928, was retired October 1, 1929, and on June 21, 1930, was promoted Colonel, retired.

Colonel Farnsworth is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Pullman Farnsworth, 31 Beach Street, South Portland, Maine, and a son, Edward Farnsworth, Jr., now at West Point.

Mrs. Helen Rockwell Haines, widow of Brig. Gen. Henry Cargill Haines of the United States Marine Corps, and for many years a resident of Berkeley, where she was widely known in Army and Navy circles, passed away suddenly Saturday, Dec. 18, in Los Angeles, while on a visit to one of her daughters, Mrs. Barbara Haines McKenzie, of Palos Verdes.

Mrs. Haines, who was prominent in educational and club affairs in the East Bay, after the death of her husband engaged in newspaper work, and during the

last two years was connected with Mills College in East Oakland.

She is survived by three sons: Thomas B., who is in business in South Africa, John M., a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy and Henry R., who is engaged in the electrical engineering business in Visalia, and two daughters,

Mrs. Barbara Haines McKenzie of Palos Verdes, Los Angeles County and Mrs. Helen H. Gibbs of Coronado.

Mrs. Haines had many intimate friends and relatives connected with the United States Service; her father was the late Rear Admiral Rockwell, United States Navy.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BEDFORD—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 9, 1937, to Lt. and Mrs. Stephen R. Bedford, USN, a son, Stephen Anthony.

BIEHL—Born at Gallon, Ohio, December 6, 1937, to Mr. Frederick Biehl, USNA class of 1922, and Mrs. Biehl, twin daughters, Elizabeth Grace and Marilyn Ruth.

BOYCE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 9, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Boyce, Jr., VC, USA, a son, Robert Arthur Boyce, III.

BRANNON—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 14, 1937, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Horace R. Brannon, USN, a daughter.

CAMPBELL—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 9, 1937, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Norwood Axton Campbell, USN, a son.

HUGHES—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 10, 1937, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. George Ervin Hughes, USN, a daughter.

JAHANT—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 12, 1937, to Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. George Alfred Jahant, USMC, a daughter.

SUTHERLAND—Born at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., to Lt. and Mrs. Alan B. Sutherland, USN, a son, James Sutherland, grandson of Col. and Mrs. James T. Bootes, USMC-Ret., of Annapolis, Md., and great grandson of the late Generals Beekman Dullary and Levi Clark Bootes, USA.

TAYLOR—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., December 9, 1937, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter L. Taylor, USN, a daughter, Cynthia.

Married

BERRY-BUNCH—Married at Woodside Park, Washington, D. C., December 22, 1937, Miss Mildred Van Valkenburgh Bunch, to Capt. John Banks Berry, USMC-Ret.

McKAY-BLAUL—Married at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 18, 1937, Mrs. Lucile Blaul of Louisville, Ky., to Mr. Preston F. McKay, brother of Lt. Comdr. James H. McKay, USN.

McMAKIN-FROME—Married at Berkeley, Calif., December 7, 1937, Miss Mada Frome to 2nd Lt. Benjamin Lee McMakin, USMC.

MAURE-BYRD—Married at Sacred Heart Church, Norfolk, Va., December 11, 1937, Miss Billie Margaret Byrd, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Orville F. Byrd, (SC), USN, to Ensign John Howard Maurer, USN.

NIXDORFF-PALMER—Married at St. James-by-the-Sea, La Jolla, Calif., Dec. 18, 1937, Miss Barbara Palmer, daughter of Mrs. Lester G. Palmer, to Ensign Samuel Nixdorff, USN, of the class of 1933 at the U. S. Naval Academy, now attached to the USS Hopkins.

PAGE-MARKELL—Married at Baltimore, Md., Miss Jeannette Markell to Mr. Charles G. Page, son of Col. Henry Page, USA.

SANDERS-BISHOP—Married at Honolulu, T. H., December 11, 1937, Miss Barbara Sears Bishop, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Cyrus Dana Bishop, (SC), USN, to Mr. John Laurence Sanders.

SILVIS-HOLT—Married at U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., December 7, 1937, Miss Naomi Holt, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Holt, (SC), USN, to Lt. Richard James Shippen Silvis, (MC), USN.

VAN SICKLE-CRAMER—Married in the Western Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1937, Miss Emily Durham Cramer, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Myron C. Cramer, JAGD, USA, to Mr. Charles Earle Van Sickle.

VAN VOLKENBURGH-BROWN—Married at the post chapel, Ft. Benning, Ga., Dec. 11, 1937, Miss Jean Fontaine Brown, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Albert E. Brown, Inf., USA, to 2nd Lt. Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, Jr., 83rd Field Artillery, USA.

WAHLIG-LAND—Married at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va., December 18, 1937, Miss Nancy Lee Land, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Everett Arnold Land, to Lt. (jg) Frederick Henry Wahlig, USN.

WATSON-BALDWIN—Married at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1937, Mrs. Loretta C. Baldwin, to Capt. Paul B. Watson, USMC.

Died

DARBY—Died in plane crash near Ft. Mitchell, Ala., December 20, 1937, 2nd Lt. James E. Darby, Air-Res., USA.

EASTMAN—Died at Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, N. Y., Lt. Col. Charles A. Eastman, ORC.

FARNSWORTH—Died at South Portland, Me., Dec. 18, 1937, Col. Edward Ellis Farnsworth, USA-Ret., father of 1st Lt. Edward Ellis Farnsworth, Jr., CAC, USA, and John Pullman Farnsworth.

CAREY—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1937, Sgt. Patrick J. Carey, USA.

GELBUD—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1937, Sgt. Maj. Sam Gelrud, USMC.

GRAZER—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1937, Sgt. Charles R. Grazer, USA.

HAINES—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 18, 1937, Mrs. Helen Rockwell Haines, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Henry Cargill Haines, USMC, daughter of the late Rear Adm. Charles H. Rockwell, USN, and step-mother of Lt. Comdr. John W. Haines, USN. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery.

HAMILTON—Died at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., December 18, 1937, Brig. Gen. Alston Hamilton, USA-Ret., father of Mrs. Robert F. Haggerty, of Aberdeen Proving Ground, and of Capt. John C. Hamilton, USA-Ret., of Petersburg, Va.

HOFSTETTER—Died at Mitchell, S. D., Dec. 20, 1937, Albert L. Hofstetter, brother of Maj. Clarence F. Hofstetter, OD, USA.

HOFSTETTER—Died at Missoula, Mont., Dec. 10, 1937, Leo John Hofstetter, father of Maj. Clarence F. Hofstetter, OD, USA.

HOLBEIN—Died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 14, 1937, Mrs. Elizabeth Holbein, mother of Mrs. C. A. Schwarzwelder, wife of Maj. C. A. Schwarzwelder, QMC, USA, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOLMES—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1937, Mrs. Minerva F. Holmes, wife of Warrant Officer Samuel M. Holmes, USA.

HONN—Died at Washington, D. C., December 17, 1937, Mrs. Mary Honn, widow of Sgt. William H. Honn, USA.

JOHANSON—Died at Brooklyn Naval Hospital, Dec. 15, 1937, Chief Boatwain's Mate John Peter Johanson, USN-Ret., Congressional Medal of Honor man.

JOHNSON—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1937, Sgt. Oce M. Johnson, USA.

KEARNEY—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., October 21, 1937, Capt. Michael Kearney, USMC-Ret.

MOODIE—Died at Montrose, Pa., October 9, 1937, Lt. Edmund Livingstone Moodie, USNR.

SPROW—Died at Glen Rock, N. J., Dec. 10, 1937, Joann Sumin Spro, infant daughter of Lt. (jg) and Mrs. N. W. Spro, USCG.

TATUM—Died in plane crash near Ft. Mitchell, Ala., 2nd Lt. Sterling S. Tatum, Air-Res., USA.

WALKER—Died in the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., December 18, 1937, Maj. Lee Earl Walker, ORC.

WELTY—Died at Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 13, 1937, Mrs. Bertha Z. Welty, mother of Mrs. Leland S. Devore, wife of Lt. Col. Leland S. Devore, Inf., USA.

WILKINSON—Died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 14, 1937, Sgt. Harry A. Wilkinson, USA.

WILLFORD—Died at St. Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 16, 1937, 1st Lt. James W. Willford, USA-Ret.

YARDLEY—Died at Trenton, N. J., November 16, 1937, CQM Joseph Yardley, USNR-Ret.

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MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

Nine of the 14 seamen of the SS Algic who were convicted last week by a Federal court in Baltimore, Md., on mutiny charges growing out of a sit-down strike while in a South American port last September, were given two month jail sentences and five were fined \$50.

Federal District Judge Chestnut, in pronouncing sentence on the charges that the convicted men "endeavored to make a revolt" and "conspired to make a revolt" while the Algic was in the port of Montevideo, said:

This case does not call for severity of sentence. The conduct of the defendants was more serious in its implication than in its actual results in the particular case.

It will be, therefore, sufficient to impose sentences which will indicate that the laws of the United States with regard to seamen who have signed shipping articles for a particular voyage may not be violated with impunity.

Counsel for the defendants, hired by CIO maritime unions, immediately filed an appeal, stating that they would like to make the conviction, involving the right of seaman to strike while in a foreign port, a test case.

Prior to sentence, the U. S. District Attorney attempted to present to the court a telegram from Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, urging leniency to some of the defendants. Defense attorneys, however, objected to the telegram, declaring that they did not want "any gestures of clemency" from Mr. Kennedy.

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WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Maj. Harry L. Bennett, Lt. Col. William Nalle, Capt. John L. Hitchings, 1st Lt. James L. Grier, Cadet Benjamin A. Spiller and Warrant Officer Frank F. Flagel joined the Association and four members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Col. Edward E. Farnsworth.

Naval Reserve Promotions

The below named Naval Reserve officers on Dec. 15, were issued commissions for promotion to the ranks set opposite their names:

Edward Coombe Cleave, Lieut. Commander.
Charles Richard Harnett, Lieutenant (jg).

General Bowley Presents Trophy

Major General Albert J. Bowley, Commanding General of the Third Corps Area, presented trophy and athletic awards at Fort George G. Meade, Md., Saturday, December 11, 1937, to the 1937 Corps Area baseball champions. The presentation accrued during a review of all troops on the Post.

Financial Digest

The Special session of Congress ended on December 21. It was called by the President thirty-seven days ago for the purpose of enacting: A permanent national farm law, a minimum wage and hour law, and authority for the President to reorganize the executive departments, and to establish regional conservation planning. Subsequently, the President recommended passage of a bill to stimulate the heavy industries through a huge housing program. When the session ended, it was found that the only bills passed were those relating to agriculture and housing, and because of wide differences between the measures of the two Houses, they were referred to conference.

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The wage and hour bill was killed by the House, which returned it to the Labor Committee. The executive department reorganization proposal is sleeping on the Senate Calendar, and the regional conservation bill remains in the House Rivers and Harbors committee, with the committee refusing to accept any provision which would limit the authority and activity of the Corps of Engineers. Such attitude shows the high regard in which Congress holds this Corps. Congress will reassemble in regular session on January 3. By that time it is expected the conferees on the farm and housing bills will have reached an agreement. In this case, the bills promptly will become law.

Reports have been reaching Washington that large banking groups are advising against bonds and stock purchases and the retention of savings in cash for the purpose of forcing the President to abandon proposals of a left character. The President took indirect notice of these reports by declaring at a press conference that fear of the Federal government is not responsible for the feeling which business men have in connection with general conditions. He spoke of a conference he had had with two public utility executives this week at which he claimed progress had been made in arriving at some understanding on the much discussed prudent investment theory as applying to the capital bases of such companies. According to the December survey of current business made by the Department of Commerce, the "volume of industrial production was sharply curtailed during November, extending the rapid decline that has been in progress since early in September." The survey further shows that the recession during the past three months has been approximately 20 per cent from the average for

the first eight months of the year after making allowances for the usual seasonal variations. The drop in the steel industry "has been one of the most severe in its history." Secretary Roper pointed out last week that steel had seemed to become stabilized at 27½ per cent of production capacity, and he was encouraged thereby to predict the end of the recession. But this week, there was a decline to 23½ per cent. A rapid contraction of purchasing power has accompanied a decrease in employment and pay rolls. Retail trade bank balances have declined. However, the situation of inventories is encouraging, and while there will be adjustments which will affect earnings the promise is for greater buying which in turn will stimulate employment. To correct conditions, the Government is preparing to push a large scale housing program. As said above the housing bill is in conference and will be enacted next month. The President and Congress are pledged sharply to modify the surplus profits and capital gains taxes. A further rate increase of 20 million dollars has been granted to the railroads; a much larger rate increase will be accorded on April 1 next. The President is negotiating a truce with the public utilities. The Treasury Department is committed to greater orthodoxy in its moves, and credit conditions, it insists, are favorable. The President is reiterating he intends to have a balanced budget next year, but if unemployment grows it will be necessary to ask for a deficiency appropriation, which will further dislocate the budget and prevent the achievement of his purpose. These several steps are promising, but it is clear that time will be necessary for them to affect conditions, which at this moment are regarded as dubious.



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The Panay Incident

(Continued from First Page)

alliance which exists between Italy, Germany and Japan. Russia has just extended her Siberian fishing agreement for one year with Japan, but the latter country realizes that in case of hostile demonstration by the United States the Russians would seize the opportunity to destroy the Island Empire and drive her from the mainland. Russia is helping the propaganda directed against the United States by charging that Japanese spies are operating in America and that American spies are operating in Japan.

In the situation that has developed, the Navy Department has taken steps to safeguard the Fleet and to put it in condition to carry out the orders of the President. One of the steps taken was to authorize naval vessels to fire upon suspicious boats. The President also has asked the speeding of a bill strengthening the laws so that punishment can be imposed upon persons taking unauthorized photographs of vital military and naval defense installations and equipments. Prohibition is to be applied to unauthorized airplane flights along the California and Arizona borders, and especial watch is being given to Japanese fishermen. The Fleet unquestionably will move shortly in execution of plans adopted some time ago to conduct maneuvers west of Hawaii on the line between Samoa and the Aleutian Islands. Just what the Army contemplates is being guarded closely, but special attention is being given to the protection of Hawaii, Tutuila and the Panama Canal.

Secretary of State Hull in a letter to Senator Smathers, made public this week, revealed that the Administration "thought a few months ago that the opportune moment" for a withdrawal of American vessels and troops from China, but that "the present does not seem an opportune moment for effecting that withdrawal." The text of Secretary Hull's letter follows:

My Dear Senator Smathers:

I have received your letter of Dec. 13, 1937, in which you inform me that you favor the withdrawal of American ships and citizens from the area affected by the present conflict in the Far East.

The question of the types and degrees of protection which this government should afford to its citizens abroad presents many difficulties and is one in regard to which opinions may very readily differ. In a situation such as has prevailed in the Far East there have been developed during more than a century certain rights, certain interests, certain obligations and certain practices.

In the light of peculiar features inherent in the situation, all of the major powers have developed and employed, with authorization by the Chinese Government, methods for safeguarding the lives and interests and property of their nationals believed to be appropriate to the situation and warranted by the peculiarities thereof.

Thus, for instance, there came about and there is still in existence, the system of extraterritorial jurisdiction and various of its concomitants.

Concurrently, many nationals of this and other countries have, during several generations, gone to China, established themselves there in various occupations and activities and subjected themselves both the advantages and disadvantages of the conditions prevailing there, and the American Government has, along with other governments, accepted various rights and incurred various obligations.

In a situation such as now prevails, many of our nationals cannot suddenly disavow or cut themselves off from the past, nor can the American government suddenly disavow its obligations and responsibilities.

The American naval vessels and the small contingents of American landed forces which have been maintained in China were placed and have been kept there solely for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of order and security as affecting the lives, the property and the legitimate activities of American nationals, especially in regard to conditions of local disorder and unauthorized violence.

These vessels and troops have never had in any sense any mission of aggression. It has long been the desire and expectation of the American Government that they shall be withdrawn when their appropriate function is no longer called for. We had thought a few months ago that the opportune moment for such a withdrawal was near at hand. The present, however, does not seem an opportune moment for effecting that withdrawal.

Officers of the American Government have repeatedly and earnestly advised American citizens, in face of dangers incident to residence in China, to withdraw and are making

every effort to provide safe means whereby they may depart.

During the current situation in China, the American military and naval forces have rendered important service in protecting the lives of American nationals, in assisting in evacuating Americans from areas of special danger, and in making possible the maintenance of uninterrupted communications without national and our diplomatic and consular establishments in the areas involved.

Of possible interest in this connection there is enclosed press release issued by the department on Aug. 23, 1937, outlining the policy on which the government is proceeding with reference to the situation in the Far East.

I am very grateful for your courtesy in bringing to my attention your views in regard to the situation in the Far East and I assure you that we welcome at all times thoughtful views and comment on any phase of our foreign relations.

Sincerely yours,
CORDELL HULL.

General Officers Appointed

The President this week announced the appointment of two generals of the line of the Army and an assistant chief of engineers.

Simultaneously, it was announced that the new brigadier general, Jay L. Benedict, will succeed Maj. Gen. William D. Connor, USA, as superintendent of the United States Military Academy upon the latter's retirement in February.

The appointments are:

To be Major General of the Line:

Brig. Gen. Percy P. Bishop, at present in command of the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, with headquarters at Ft. Mills, P. I., to succeed Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who retires Dec. 31, 1937.

To be Brigadier General of the Line:

Col. Jay L. Benedict, Inf., at present on duty at Headquarters Eighth Corps area, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., as Chief of Staff, to fill the vacancy which will be created by the promotion of Brigadier General Bishop.

To be Assistant Chief of Engineers with rank of Brigadier General:

Col. John J. Kingman, CE, at present on duty at San Francisco as Engineer in charge of river and harbor improvements of the South Pacific division, succeeding Brig. Gen. George B. Pillsbury who will retire Dec. 31 after more than 30 years' service in the Army.

The new appointees are widely known throughout the service.

General Bishop

General Bishop has been an artilleryman since he was commissioned in the Army in 1898, following his graduation from the University of Tennessee.

He served at various posts in the United States with the Coast Artillery and was on duty in the Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery at Washington, D. C., from 1907 to 1912 and again from 1914 to 1917. He was assigned to the War Department General Staff from 1917 to 1921. Until 1924 he served in the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, Philippine Islands, and was Commander of the San Francisco Coast Defenses in 1924 and 1925. He commanded the Portland, Maine, Harbor Defenses in 1926 and the Honolulu Defenses in Hawaii until 1929.

He is a graduate of the Artillery School (1902) and the Army War College (1926), and served as Assistant Commandant of the Coast Artillery School from 1930 to 1934. He then served at Ft. McPherson, Georgia, and was ordered to the Philippines in September, 1936. He is under orders to command the Philippine Division, succeeding Major General Hughes who will relieve Major General Holbrook upon completion of his tour of foreign service in February.

General Bishop was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his service in organization of matters pertaining to Army personnel during the World War.

Colonel Benedict

Colonel Benedict has had the distinction of having started his service as an enlisted man, serving as such in the Spanish-American War, and then being appointed to the United States Military Academy and becoming commissioned.

He enlisted in Co. K, 3d Nebraska Infantry, on July 9, 1898, and served as a private and sergeant. In 1900 he was

appointed to the Academy and was graduated in 1904 and commissioned in the Infantry.

A natural leader and organizer, Colonel Benedict has held many important posts with distinction. For his work with the personnel problem during the World War he was awarded the Distinguished service medal. Later, as legislative officer for the war department, he aided considerably in arousing Congressional interest in the Army's promotion problems.

As executive officer for the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, a few years ago, he won national praise for his fine administration and the smoothness with which this national event, participated in by all armed services and thousands of civilians, was conducted.

Colonel Benedict served in the Philippine Islands on several tours of duty and at various Army Posts. He was an instructor at West Point from 1908 to 1912, and from 1916 until the outbreak of the War. From 1914 to 1916 he served at Ft. Wm. H. Seward, Alaska.

During the War, he served at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and then with the War Department General Staff at Washington, where he remained until 1924.

He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas (1925) and the Army War College (1926). He served as a member of the War Department General Staff from 1926 to 1930.

Following this duty he served as Inspector General of the Hawaiian Department, as Executive Officer of the 16th Infantry at Ft. Jay, New York, and then in command of the 12th Infantry at Ft. Howard, Maryland.

He is now on duty at Headquarters Eighth Corps Area at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, as Chief of Staff, Eighth Corps Area.

Colonel Kingman

The new Assistant Chief of Engineers is the son of the late Brig. Gen. D. C. Kingman, a former Chief of Engineers. He was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on June 18, 1882. He was graduated in 1904 from the United States Military Academy, standing fourth in his class.

During his early service, Colonel Kingman assisted in the construction of fortifications in the Philippines. When the United States entered the World War he was serving on the War Department General Staff. He was appointed Chief of Staff of the 90th Division and served with that Division in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

For his World War service, Colonel Kingman was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States and the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre by France.

Proposed Enlisted Pay Increase

Representative Izac, D. of Calif., has introduced a bill to increase the pay of the enlisted men of the armed services. The bill is the one sponsored by the Regular Veterans Association.

The monthly base pay, under the bill would be: First grade, \$150; second grade, \$114; third grade, \$90; fourth grade, \$72; fifth grade, \$57; sixth grade, \$39; seventh grade, \$30. Enlisted men coming into the service for the first time would receive \$25 per month during a four-month training period. It is provided that the head of the executive department concerned shall fix the respective grade percentages of men as the President may, from time to time, direct. Chief petty officers of the Navy and Coast Guard serving under acting appointments shall be included in the first grade but with monthly pay of \$130, a further provision declares.

Longevity increases, set at 10 per cent of the base pay after four years in grade and five per cent for each four years thereafter, the total not to exceed 25 per cent, would be allowed. Monthly specialists' pay for the Army and Marine Corps would be set as follows: 1st class, \$51; 2nd class, \$36; 3rd class, \$28; 4th class, \$21; 5th class, \$15; 6th class, \$9. A clothing allowance of \$5 per month is established for the Navy and Coast Guard.

Retired personnel would receive the benefit of the bill (HR 8782) which has

been referred to the House Military Committee.

The following is provided in the bill as to flying pay for enlisted men:

Existing law authorizing and governing the payment of additional pay to enlisted personnel of the services mentioned in the title of this Act for duty involving flying, submarine, diving, and other kindred extra-hazardous duty shall remain in effect except that from and after the effective date of this Act additional pay or compensation shall be allowed only for the performance of such duties in times other than war, and that, instead of a percentage increase of pay, enlisted men shall be allowed and paid \$50 a month for flying duty, submarine diving and any other kindred extra-hazardous duties, which sum shall be added to pay and included in the total amount to be allowed under existing law as six months' gratuity pay to dependents of enlisted men deceased in line of duty.

Deny Officers Reimbursement

The Comptroller General ruled this week that Army officers, occupying private residences in a civilian community are not "in the military service" within the meaning of the law authorizing reimbursement of personnel for the loss of private property.

Application for compensation was filed by three officers whose household goods were damaged during the Ohio flood last winter while they were on duty engaged in relief work. The claim was made under the Act of March 4, 1921, under which officers are entitled to reimbursement for private property "lost, damaged, or destroyed in the military service" where the loss occurred without fault or negligence on the part of the owner under certain circumstances, one of which is where the loss occurred while the officer was engaged in saving human life or property belonging to the United States.

The Comptroller held that this act does not apply to cases where the officer lives in a civilian community and his property is lost in a common catastrophe affecting all residents of that community. He stated:

There have been received your requests for decisions whether payment is authorized on three vouchers, one stated in favor of Capt. Charles D. McCall, QM-Ret., USA, in the amount of \$568.00, one stated in favor of Capt. Frans J. Jonitz, QMC, USA, in the amount of \$618.50, and one stated in favor of Capt. L. M. Shields, QMC, USA, in the amount of \$508.00, covering their claims for the loss or damages to their household goods, by flood waters of the Ohio River, Jan. 21 to 31, 1937, in private homes, located at 411 Fulton St., 723 East Maple St., and 420 Mechanic St., respectively, in Jeffersonville, Indiana.

It appears these officers were assigned to duty at Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, at which place they were not assigned public quarters, but were paid rental allowance, and provided their own quarters at their own expense, at places of their own selection. The personal household goods alleged to have been lost or damaged were being used by these officers in their private residences when flood waters arose in the vicinity of such residences to a maximum of approximately fifteen feet, and completely inundated the effects left on the first floor and basement of these houses. The officers claim that they were on duty under orders during the entire period of the flood at Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot for the purpose of saving human life and property belonging to the United States.

Merely because the officer is in the military service does not in all circumstances bring the loss, damage, or destruction of his household effects or personal property within the act. The act limits reimbursement to property otherwise within the act which is lost, damaged or destroyed in the military service. If the household effects of an officer are lost, damaged or destroyed while they are used by him at a military post, camp, or station, undoubtedly to the extent otherwise within the act the property would be lost, damaged, or destroyed in the military service. But the property in these cases was in private residences, selected by the officers, and was not therefore lost or destroyed in the military service. Under the cited act the Government is not the insurer of the household goods of an officer in any and all circumstances, and where the officer is residing in a civilian community and the household goods are lost in a common catastrophe affecting all residents alike, in the same vicinity, there is no authority to reimburse the owner from appropriated funds as for a loss or destruction of his goods in the military service. Accordingly, you are advised that the loss in these cases is not within the provisions of the statute and payment is not authorized on the vouchers returned herewith.

Chief of Cavalry's Report

The program for the progressive modernization of the Cavalry, started in 1933, will be virtually completed in 1938, Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, Chief of Cavalry, stated in his annual report made public this week.

"The plan was conceived," General Kromer said, "with a view to providing cavalry equipment commensurate with its role in a modern mobile army. Such a role demands greater mobility and far greater combat power than traditional cavalry of frontier days. Not only must cavalry be equipped to cover properly the main forces during campaign, but it must be fitted to engage in modern battle at the crucial stages when its highly mobile fighting power can be most effectively employed to exploit successes or prevent disaster.

Value of Horse Cavalry

"Experience with fighting vehicles, as developed to date, has fully warranted their adoption by cavalry to increase both mobility and fighting power under conditions favorable to their employment. Other conditions have unquestionably indicated the superiority of horse cavalry. The latter should not be confused with horse cavalry as it was equipped immediately following the World War. It is now augmented by scout cars, a form of armored car particularly adapted to reconnaissance and security; it is plentifully supplied with automatic weapons, including anti-tank machine guns; it is supplied by modern highly mobile trucks instead of mules and escort wagons; it is controlled through radio and motorcycle as well as horse couriers; and finally, it is mounted on half-bred or better horses that have proved by long and rapid marches and extended maneuvers to be ideal cavalry mounts."

General Kromer continued as follows:

Rearmament and reequipment to complete this program has not been fully accomplished, but progress to date fully justifies every effort toward the earliest possible fulfillment of the project. This year was chiefly marked by completion of the combat equipment of the 1st Cavalry (Mech.) and the initiation of equipping the second regiment to be mechanized (13th Cavalry). The chief remaining items include:

One-half of the equipment of the 13th Cavalry (Mech.).

Scout cars for division and brigade headquarters and two colored regiments.

A few items of motor transportation for all horse units.

The bulk of the motor transportation for the 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mech.) Approximately one-third of which was procured in 1937.)

Additional radio to complete the system of communications with reconnaissance elements.

Train defense and a few other miscellaneous allowances.

Horses to complete the present authorized allowances.

2. Organization Program:

During the year the following important organization projects have been submitted to the War Department:

a. A cavalry reconnaissance squadron for the modernized infantry division.

b. A modernized cavalry division, horse.

c. A modernized cavalry division, mechanized.

d. Recommendations for modernization of the Corps and Army. Of these projects, a, b, and c are of consuming importance to the cavalry arm as they will influence the basis of all programs for organization, armament, and equipment requirements for our cavalry of the future. Consequently, their early consideration is urged.

3. Rearmament and Equipment Program:

The ability of cavalry to engage successfully in battle of the future largely depends upon the continued development of fighting vehicles. Experience to date, especially within the past year, warrants projecting an extension of the present rearmament and reequipment program for cavalry. A new program should be initiated in the F. Y. 1940 and be projected over a period of three years. Its salient features should include (see paragraph 2):

Complete one cavalry division (mechanized) (c, par. 2).

Activate and complete the mechanized elements of the second and third cavalry divisions.

Activate and complete a cavalry reconnaissance squadron for the modernized infantry division (a, par. 2).

Continue the development and improvement of all cavalry weapons and equipment, espe-

cially anti-tank and anti-machine gun weapons and communications.

Increased maintenance costs are an inevitable concomitant.

Such a program will, by 1942, result in four cavalry divisions, three horse and one mechanized, and one divisional reconnaissance squadron. Detailed recommendations for same will be submitted at the appropriate time.

4. Replacement Program:

Equipment is under constant improvement. The cooperation of the several supply services in modifying and improving equipment as well in providing maintenance facilities has been most generous. These very improvements, however, indicate a speed of development which results in rapid obsolescence of existing types. This price must be paid for progress. A generous program of replacement based on obsolescence as well as depreciation is as necessary as a program of reequipment. Replacement of combat vehicles in not more than eight years is acknowledged as a sound policy. To maintain continuity in development and manufacture, replacement should be at a uniform annual rate for the arm as a whole.

III. Training:

Combined training in the Second Army maneuvers and at Ft. Benning was participated in by cavalry units of both types, horse and mechanized. It gave valuable experience in cooperative technique and should be continued as an annual recurrent project.

2. The instruction of students at the Cavalry School was supplemented by a visit to Ft. Knox, Kentucky, where the organization, equipment, and technique of employment of mechanized cavalry were effectively demonstrated. This method of instruction, however, was a compromise, forcibly changed by limitation of funds, from the original plan of moving the 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mech.) to Ft. Riley for combined exercises with the school troops to develop and demonstrate cooperative operations of both types of cavalry and their auxiliaries in combination with student instruction. Efforts have been initiated to confirm this project for annual recurrence.

3. In addition to more detailed projects, the Cavalry Field Manual and a comprehensive revision and modernization of Tables of Basic Allowances have been completed and submitted to the War Department.

4. There is a need of at least one and preferably three combat cars at the Cavalry School for instructional purposes. Although this lack was recognized in rearmament and equipment estimates for 1938, it was disallowed by the War Department. This obvious need should be filled.

5. Regular target practice, supplemented by informal competitions during the year, has resulted in maintaining a high standard of proficiency in marksmanship in all cavalry weapons.

6. The Second Corps Area, which contains a large contingent of cavalry of the civilian components, entirely lacks regular army cavalry required for training purposes. Recommendations for redistribution to provide Regular Cavalry to fill this need have been disapproved. Reconsideration recommended.

7. Observation Aviation:

The recent assignment of adequate forces of observation aviation to station at the Cavalry School and Ft. Knox, Kentucky, fill an essential training need.

8. Autogyro:

Tests of the autogyro at the Cavalry School and at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, have resulted in definitely establishing its value as an auxiliary with both types of cavalry (horse and mechanized) for command and reconnaissance purposes. The machine itself, however, is still in the development stage and has technical structural defects which must be overcome before it may be standardized for military use.

9. Horsemanship, horsemastership, and the quality of remounts continue to improve.

IV. The Cavalry School:

The Cavalry School has satisfactorily performed its normal functions. Housing is deficient. A project for new construction and rehabilitation has been submitted and is urged for completion.

V. The Cavalry Board:

During these years of modernization, the development of equipment, organization, training, and methods of employment of the present day arms has required more than average labor and thought on the part of those responsible.

In the cavalry, the cavalry board holds an important place in these developments. The membership of the board is limited to five; this has not been sufficient and has permitted only the most pressing problems to be studied. Furthermore, the members of the board do not have the time to attend the field exercises of the troop schools as they should. It is to be noted that the infantry board is allotted eight members, the field artillery board eight and the coast artillery board seven. The importance of the cavalry board to the cavalry is just as important and exact-

cavalry board to seven members is imperative.

VI. Summary of Betterments Recommended:

1. The adoption by the War Department of a definite, comprehensive program for the further progressive reorganization, modernization, and expansion of the cavalry arm as recommended in par. 3, Sec. 2.

2. The establishment of the policy of annual visits to the Cavalry School of mechanized cavalry units from Ft. Knox, Kentucky, for instructional purposes.

3. Early consideration and decision by the War Department on the modernized organization of the cavalry division.

4. Three combat cars for use at the Cavalry School.

5. Reconsideration of the needs of the Second Corps Area for Regular Cavalry units.

6. Increase the membership of the cavalry board to seven from five.

The following important unfilled items are repeated from last report:

7. The establishment of senior ROTC units in the Seventh and Ninth Corps Areas.

8. Increase of acreage at the Cavalry School and at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

9. High priority for the housing program for the Cavalry School.

10. Additional funds to provide adequate pay for grades and ratings of enlisted personnel.

Military Value of CCC

Mr. Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, who consistently has opposed any tinge of militarism in the conduct of the camps or the training of the youths in his organization, brought considerable surprise this week when he stated, in a press interview at Miami, Fla., that the training received by nearly 2,000,000 past and present enrollees "is such that they are about 85 per cent prepared for military life."

The report brought an immediate retort from Representative Plumley of Vermont who said that "to assert that this group could be turned into a first class fighting force over night is pure unadulterated 'bunk.'" "To say," Mr. Plumley said, "they are 85 per cent prepared for military life is more than 85 per cent wrong."

Simultaneously it was learned that for the first time since the inception of the CCC, Mr. Fechner has approved a policy requiring daily formations.

The new policy provides that there will be a formation in each company at least once each day except on Sundays and holidays. It was specified that where there is but one formation it should be at retreat. If the parade ground or the layout of the camp permits, a line in double rank will constitute the formation. At the formation it is desired that the enrollees be neat and clean and clothed alike. They will stand erect with head up, chest out, arms by the side and will not smoke. When indoors, the youths will assume this same posture when the room is entered by an officer or project superintendent.

Mr. Fechner was quoted as saying:

"While CCC men are not militarized in the ordinary sense of the word, their training is such that they are about 85 per cent prepared for military life."

"The 300,000 boys now in camp and the 2,000,000 who were trained before them could be turned into first class fighting men at almost an instant's notice."

Director Fechner was quoted as saying the military aspect of the CCC was unintentional. Since its inception by President Roosevelt in March, 1933, he said, the CCC has partly solved a tremendous unemployment situation, helped prevent crime by giving footloose young men gainful work and has wrought "literal miracles" in conservation projects.

Aside from that, however, he said, the CCC has provided a gigantic protective body which could back up the nation's standing military units.

CCC men, Mr. Fechner said, have been taught discipline, how to live in large groups harmoniously, to care for themselves and to maintain rigid sanitation.

"It is such training," he said, "that constitutes the groundwork for any armed force. The manual of arms and drill formations are but a very small part of a soldier's training."

Representative Plumley's statement follows:

I have been one of the sponsors of the

Civilian Conservation Corps, and am gratified at what it really has accomplished toward the salvation and the training of youth, but to assert that this group could be turned into first class fighting men over night, is pure unadulterated "bunk." To say they are eighty-five per cent prepared for military life is more than eighty-five per cent wrong.

Thanks to the officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps, who laboring under the tremendous handicap of having no real authority to discipline the men under them other than outright dismissal, the CCC enrollees, nevertheless, "have learned some of the essentials of living harmoniously in groups; how to care for themselves, how to maintain rigid sanitation." To think, however, that these qualifications and such training makes even an eighty-five per cent citizen or soldier, shows a lack of appreciation of what it costs in time and effort to accomplish such a result.

The statement is palpably a fallacy because a large percentage of the CCC's as they have left the outfit are not even soldier material, much less soldiers. The statement is analogous to that which the late lamented Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, made, when he said: "We could turn out four million men as soldiers, over night."

The CCC camps have discharged their obligation in so far as affording a refuge and a haven for the enrollees, and a relief to the public, is concerned.

In order to publicize and perhaps to lay the foundation for extending the life of the organization it is now obvious that the general public is being propagandized with the idea that the CCC is a protective unit for the country, to save face as against the ultra pacifist it is suggested that the group has not been militarized, and to gain favor with militarists it is suggested they are eighty-five per cent militarized.

Now the fact is, and the truth is, without respect to the military end of it, if you will have it so, that according to my observation the training of the CCC enrollees has lacked the very thing which inculcates a sense of responsibility, proper respect for lawfully constituted authority, and a comprehension of the duty which devolves upon every young man to make the most of himself; to serve his time as a man, and his country as a good citizen and a patriot.

Discipline, under whatever form or name it shows its head, is the first essential and necessary element in the training of youth to impress upon his mind the absolute necessity for attention to the business in hand; to show him that merit is properly recognized; to teach him that no man is fitted to command who has not first learned to obey; to recognize the fact that he must assume responsibility; to realize the importance of punctuality; to know how absolutely indispensable is accuracy; to realize that while saluting his superiors and commanding his inferiors he is doing nothing else or other than learning the rights and prerogatives of each; namely, what goes with authority and how he may use, but never abuse it.

Discipline makes it possible for him to acquire the knowledge, both theoretical and practical of what constitutes "proper preparation, the worth of his word, and what honor is."

Discipline, to which he is obliged to respond, and on the basis of which he gives orders, makes it possible for him to estimate his own strength, and his limitations; teaches him a lesson invaluable, and without which no man can fairly expect to accomplish anything; namely, that properly constituted authorities are entitled to be obeyed and that certain responsibilities attach to the rights and duties of citizenship.

Now, all the foregoing is a training for peace, not war. Incidentally, it might make a soldier of him, but actually it increases his employability and makes a good citizen of him.

Until a program is adopted by the CCC based upon the necessity for discipline, which program has not been adopted, it is probably a fallacy to suggest that the discharged enrollees of the CCC are prepared for either the discharge of their duties as citizens in time of peace or as soldiers in time of war. Moreover, a citizen soldiery is essential to the maintenance of free government, and at the cost of blood and treasure we ought to have learned, whether we have or not, that "obedience to law is liberty."

Would Revert to Warrant Rank

Representative Hamilton, D. of Va., introduced a bill this week to permit lieutenant commanders, lieutenants and lieutenants, junior grade, who become ineligible for promotion by reason of failure of selection and who were formerly warrant officers, to revert to warrant or commissioned warrant rank "in the liberal position to which their seniority would have entitled them had their service subsequent to such appointment been rendered in the status to which they revert."

Oppose Retired Restrictions

The War Department indicated this week its opposition to the Faddis bill prohibiting the employment of retired officers by any state, Federal or municipal government.

Secretary Woodring wrote to Col. A. T. Marix, USMC-Ret., president of the Retired Officers' Association, stating that while the Department can not express an opinion of proposed legislation prior to submission of an official report, "the department," he said, "has in the past consistently opposed legislation designed to restrict the proper employment of retired officers."

Colonel Marix also revealed that the Veterans of Foreign Wars had given his organization assurance that they would oppose the bill. A letter from the Navy Department promised to give consideration to the matter.

C. C. C. Taxes Banned

A final decree filed in Federal District Court at Charleston, S. C., December 22, enjoined South Carolina from taxing cigarettes and soft drinks sold in Civilian Conservation Corps camps. It would appear that the same principle would hold for service post exchanges.

The order held that the camps are Federal agencies and were entitled to the injunction.

"Cigarettes, tobacco, soft drinks and various other articles come under the South Carolina 'luxury' tax."

The Government was represented in this case by Mr. Robert N. Anderson and Mr. Wm. Croft Jennings, Special Assistants to the Attorney General, with whom Major Ed. C. Betts, JAGD, was associated.

Urges Ample Defense Budget

Representative Taylor of Colorado, chairman of the House Appropriations committee, announced this week that he does not believe a billion-dollar appropriation bill for national defense is enough. The National Defense, Chairman Taylor asserted, "must be strengthened regardless of the budget or anything else."

Mr. Taylor expressed hope that the President will expand the program for the Army and Navy, particularly for air components, beyond the program now under consideration.

Navy Vigilant

The Navy, aided by two other Federal departments, is engaged in a drive to clear the West Coast of fishing boats operating under dummy American registry. A United Press dispatch from Los Angeles, published in newspapers yesterday, stated that: The drive was connected with the current secret fleet operations by activities of armed navy patrols at San Diego. The patrols were reported halting all fishing boats, questioning crews and scrutinizing papers. To avoid international complications, the sailors were boarding boats of all nationalities.

Agents said registry records of "every boat on the American side of the Pacific" would be investigated, and that a second boat already is marked for seizure as soon as it reached port.

Award of Knox Trophy

The Chief of Field Artillery announces that the Knox Trophy for the year 1937 was won by Battery B, 76th Field Artillery, stationed at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, Capt. John C. Cook commanding.

The Knox Trophy is presented annually by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to that battery of the Regular Army Field Artillery which shall have the highest efficiency rating, this rating to be based on firing efficiency, tactical mobility and proficiency in the use of Field Artillery means of communication. The rules for the Knox Trophy Test are promulgated by the Chief of Field Artillery.

The batteries selected to represent the commands of which they form part and to take the competitive test for the Knox Trophy were:

1st Corps Area—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Bat-

tery D, 7th FA.

2nd Corps Area—Madison Bks., N. Y., Battery B, 5th FA.

3rd Corps Area—Ft. Hoyle, Md., Battery C, 6th FA; Ft. Myer, Va., Battery C, 16th FA.

4th Corps Area—Ft. Bragg, N. C., Battery D, 4th FA; Battery C, 17th FA; Ft. Benning, Ga., Battery B, 83rd FA.

5th Corps Area—Ft. B. Harrison, Ind., Battery A, 19th FA; Ft. Knox, Ky., Battery B, 68th FA.

6th Corps Area—Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Battery F, 3rd FA.

7th Corps Area—Ft. Snelling, Minn., Battery F, 14th FA; Ft. Riley, Kans., Battery B, 84th FA.

8th Corps Area—Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, Battery D, 1st FA; Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, Battery B, 12th FA; Battery D, 15th FA; Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, Battery D, 18th FA; Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., Battery B, 76th FA; Ft. D. A. Russell, Marfa, Texas, Battery C, 77th FA.

9th Corps Area—Ft. Lewis, Wash., Battery A, 9th FA; Presidio of Monterey, Calif., Battery D, 76th FA.

Hawaiian Dept.—Schofield Bks., T. H., Battery D, 8th FA; Battery A, 11th FA; Battery A, 13th FA.

Panama Canal Dept.—Ft. Clayton, C. Z., Battery C, 2nd FA.

The Knox Medal, awarded by the same Society for excellence as an enlisted student at the Field Artillery School, was won this year by Sgt. Glen L. Foote, Headquarters Battery, 6th Field Artillery Brigade, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Rear Admiral Webb Retires

On Feb. 1, Rear Adm. Ulys R. Webb, (MC), USN, will retire upon the completion of 64 years of service. Admiral Webb was born on Jan. 18, 1874, at Covington, Tenn., and prior to entering the Naval Service he attended George Washington University. On Nov. 30, 1898 he married Miss Elizabeth Pegram of Washington, D. C., shortly before entering the service.

During his service in the Navy he has been executive of the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, on duty with the Marine Detachment, American Legation, Shanghai, China. He has commanded the Naval Hospital at Puget Sound, the Naval Hospital at San Diego and the Naval Dispensary in Washington, D. C.

He is a graduate of the Naval War College Senior Course.

Governor of Guam

The Navy Department announced this week that Comdr. James T. Alexander will become Governor of Guam on or about Jan. 28.

The present Governor, Capt. Benjamin V. McCandlish, will become the commanding officer of the new cruiser Boise.

Commander Alexander was chosen by the selection board that met recently for promotion to the grade of Captain. He holds the Navy Cross for his World War service as commanding officer of the Sterett and later the Porter, which did patrol duty overseas. He has completed the Senior Course at the Naval War College, and holds the Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, the Mexican Service Medal, the Victory Medal and is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. He was born at Girard, Kans., on Aug. 28, 1888.

Naval Academy Sports

The January sports schedule at the Naval Academy will include six varsity court engagements, four at home and two away.

The teams to be met are: Jan. 8, Duke University; Jan. 12, University of Virginia; Jan. 15, University of Pennsylvania, (at Philadelphia); Jan. 19, Gettysburg College; Jan. 26, University of Baltimore, (at Baltimore); Jan. 29, Washington and Jefferson College.

The Navy ringmen will stage two battles, one against the mittmen from Cornell University on Jan. 22, and the other against the Green Terrors of Western Maryland University, on Jan. 29.

A shoulder-to-shoulder rifle match will be fired with the marksmen of Georgetown University on Jan. 15.

The Academy matmen will take on the V. M. I. wrestling team on Jan. 22, and the University of North Carolina on Jan. 29.

The fencing team will cross foils with the swordsmen of St. Johns University, of New York, on Jan. 29.

Condemn War Referendum

Republican leaders joined with Administration officials this week in condemnation of the Ludlow war referendum proposal as backers of the measure formulated plans for getting congressional votes on the resolution.

Former Governor Alfred Landon, Republican presidential nominee last year, in a letter to President Roosevelt this week endorsed his stand against the plebiscite plan. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, a minority leader in the Senate and member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the upper house, compared the proposal, slated to come before the House for a vote, Jan. 10, with calling "a town meeting before permitting the fire department to put out a fire," while former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson in a long letter to the New York Times analyzing the proposal, declared it the most "effective engine for the disruption of national unity on threshold of a national crisis" that could be devised.

Senator Key Pittman, D. of Nev., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, sharply condemned the measure warning that it would result in a "disastrous war" but declared that it would never pass the Senate. Senator Arthur Capper, R. of Kans., who has sponsored in the Senate, a constitutional amendment similar to Representative Ludlow's, took issue with Mr. Landon on the issue and urged its passage.

Formation of a "National Committee for the War Referendum" with Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers, USA-Ret., as chairman was announced this week by Representative Ludlow. A meeting of the committee, which has Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler, USMC-Ret., as another member, will be held in Washington during the opening week of the regular session of Congress, it was said. General Rivers, in a statement issued with the announcement of the committee declared that "it would in no way interfere with or affect action for the defense of this country against attack," and estimated that a referendum could be held in 48 hours.

"Lowry Field" to Open Jan. 1

Secretary of War Woodring announced this week that the new branch of the Air Corps Technical School at Denver, Colo., will be named Lowry Field, in honor of Lt. Francis B. Lowry, a resident of Denver, Colo., who was killed in action at Crepon, France, Sept. 26, 1918.

The new field is located six miles southeast of Denver at the former site of the Phipps Memorial Hospital where 1600 WPA workers are now engaged in making the field suitable for occupancy early in January.

The National Guard field located at Denver was named Lowry Field on July 1, 1924, but since it has been discontinued and closed, the name now becomes available for the new Army Air Corps station.

The War Department has contemplated for some time the expansion of the Air Corps Technical School to meet the increasing demand for Air Corps specialists and craftsmen, due to the greater complexity and large number of modern military aircraft which the Air Corps is now receiving.

In planning the expansion of the facilities for training Air Corps technical personnel, both officer and enlisted, it was found advisable to establish this auxiliary branch school at Denver, Colo. The instruction for photographers and armorers heretofore accomplished at Chanute Field, will, hereafter, be done at this new branch.

In the Armament Section of this School, both officers and enlisted men will be given instruction in the installation, firing, maintenance and repair of machine guns, and in the operation and maintenance of all apparatus used in bomb dropping.

In the Photographic Section, officers and enlisted men will be given thorough instruction in aerial photography, including every step from the taking of the air photograph to the assembly of the finished prints into mosaics. The instruction will include the maintenance and repair of cameras and the mixing of photographic chemicals.

Lt. Comdr. Warren Retires

On January 1, Lt. Comdr. Philip Wilson Warren will retire from the Navy. Lieutenant Commander Warren was born on Dec. 30, 1895, in Springfield, Ill. Prior to entering the Naval Academy, he attended Springfield High School, and the Army and Navy Preparatory School in Washington, D. C.

While at the Naval Academy, he won the Robert M. Thompson binoculars for two straight years by reason of his adept handling of half-raters under sail.

He married Miss Elinore E. Lorean of Crisfield, Md., on Sept. 14, 1918.

He has exhibited an active interest in submarines, having been instructed in their usage and having qualified for command of the sub-surface vessels.

Mess Attendants Commutation

Secretary of the Navy Swanson asked Congress this week to enact a bill which would turn over money paid as commuted rations to enlisted men of the Navy assigned as servants to admiral's quarters or officers' messes on shore, to the admiral or mess treasurer concerned.

Existing law, the Secretary explained in a letter to the Senate and House, funds drawn as commuted rations by enlisted men assigned to officers' messes afloat to be paid to the mess treasurers, but under a decision of the Comptroller General this law was held to apply only to ship-board messes. Officers' messes afloat are maintained by the officers of the ship with the cooks and mess attendants paid by the Government. As such men are not subsisted by the Government, they are paid a commuted ration, which under a provision of the Naval Appropriation Act of July 1, 1902 is paid to the officers' mess, which actually subsists them.

Under the ruling of the Comptroller General, commuted rations of enlisted men assigned to messes ashore may not be so handled and such men at present not only are subsisted by the mess but draw the commuted ration in addition, which at present is set at 55 cents a day.

"As enlisted men assigned, to shore messes are subsisted by the mess to which they are assigned," Secretary Swanson stated, "It is considered just as reasonable and essential that the commuted rations of such enlisted personnel should be paid direct to the mess in the same manner as now permitted for messes afloat."

The annual appropriation acts for the past few years have limited the assignment of enlisted men in this capacity, carrying a proviso prohibiting "any enlisted man or civil employee" from "performing service in the residence or quarters of an officer or officers on shore as a cook, waiter, or other work of a character performed by a household servant." In the past year or two exceptions have been allowed and at present enlisted men may be assigned as servants at the quarters maintained for the Chief of Naval Operations, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, at officers' messes at submarine bases and fleet air bases, and at the quarters of the commandants of navy yards and other shore stations, with a limitation that not more than 40 men may be so employed at such commandant's quarters.

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**ARMCHAIR CONTROL**

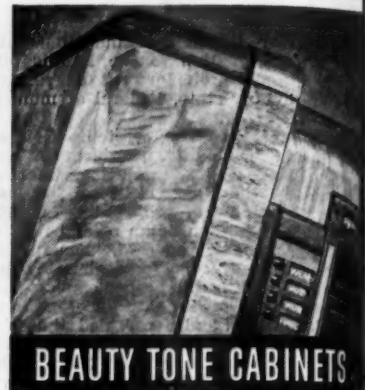
Tune your favorite stations from your favorite chair. Push a button to change about from station to station. Every program is tuned as accurately as if an engineer did it for you.

**SONIC-ARC MAGIC VOICE**

Thousands have acclaimed the Magic Voice as radio's finest. But RCA Victor engineers have made it still more tone-full by new simplified *Sonic-Arc* Tone Chamber built like a bandshell.

**OVERSEAS DIAL**

Seven tuning bands, each over 9½ inches wide. Foreign and other short wave stations are 50 times farther apart than on ordinary dials. Short wave stations as easy to tune as domestic.

**BEAUTY TONE CABINETS**

RCA Victor cabinets, made by skilled craftsmen in world's largest musical cabinet shop, combine beauty in appearance and tone. Only RCA Victor offers these Beauty-Tone Cabinets.

Push a Button—*there's your Station!*

THAT'S RCA VICTOR ELECTRIC TUNING!

New radio thrills yours with 16-tube radio that is crowning achievement of RCA skill in making fine instruments

FOR a real thrill choose this new 1938 RCA Victor radio. It's packed with excitement! The biggest thrill is Electric Tuning of this new *Sonic-Arc* Magic Voice Radio. You have only to look at this instrument—only to hear a few bars of music from it—and you will want to trade in your present radio.

Electric Tuning is all that the name implies. It's *truly automatic*—simple as pushing the light button in your living-room. You just push a button—there's your station... another button for another station.

The convenience goes still further. For a little additional you can have this remarkable, automatic station selector with *Armchair Control*. Then you can tune your radio from across the room, or from an adjoining room. A final touch of luxury is the big, open-faced *Overseas Dial*. This dial puts short wave stations on six bands, each over 9½ inches wide. Think of that! Short waves spread over 57 inches of dial! It makes foreign tuning as easy as getting domestic stations. Only RCA Victor gives you these four new radio thrills.

Why RCA ALL THE WAY means extra value for you

As a radio instrument, each RCA Victor is planned, and built, by Radio Corporation of America engineers, the only radio organization that also builds broadcasting stations.

As a musical instrument, each RCA

Victor shares in the knowledge of Victor, as recognized world authority on sound reproduction. You hear proof of this skill, no matter what RCA Victor you select. Added to all of this skill is that of

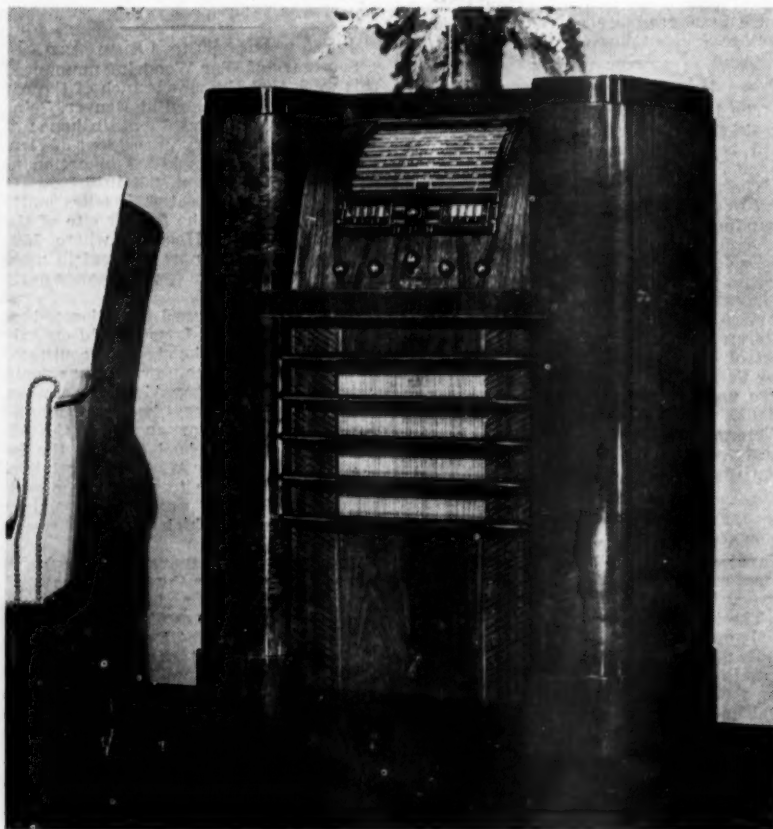
the National Broadcasting Company, another member of the RCA family. NBC experience inspires the amazing fidelity of the 1938 RCA Victor Models. This unmatched experience creates

radio that is RCA ALL THE WAY, an extra value that only RCA Victor offers.

Visit your RCA Victor dealer. You'll be delighted with every cabinet, with every feature—and with the small investment needed to put a 1938 RCA Victor in your home.

You can buy RCA Victor Radios on C. I. T. Easy Payment Plan! Any radio is better with an RCA Antenna System. For radio tubes it pays to go "RCA ALL THE WAY!" First in Metal—Foremost in Glass—Finest in Tone.

RCA presents the "Magic Key" every Sunday, 2 to 3 p.m. E.S.T., on NBC Blue Network.



Model 816K... 16-tube Electric Tuning model offers radio's greatest luxury. New *Overseas Dial* greatly simplifies short wave tuning, making foreign stations as easy to tune as domestic. Also, *Sonic-Arc* Magic Voice, Magic Brain, Magic Eye and RCA Metal Tubes. *Armchair Control* at slight extra cost.



Model 87T... A 3-band, 7-tube superheterodyne housed in an extremely attractive cabinet. Offers powerful 'round the world performance. Has Magic Eye, Metal Tubes, New *Sonic-Arc* Dial, Automatic Tone Compensation.

RCA Victor

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